THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT having accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be opened at Philadelphia on the 19th of April, 1876, have assigned to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education the charge of the British section. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G., Lord President of the Council, has appointed Mr. Phillip Cunliffe Owen, C. B., the Director of the South Kensington Museum, to act as Executive Commissioner.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS have been discovered in some of the Mysore treasuries.

A PARTY of ten persons, chiefly Italians, have been suspected at Bombay of an intention to enter the service of the King of Burma as gun-makers.

IT IS stated that the Phillippine Islands have been visited by strong typhoons, which have caused serious loss of life and damage to property. In Negros the half of this year's sugar has been lost; and in Iloilo about 200,000 piculs of the same article has undergone the same fate. In Cagayan the rivers have risen and flooded the tobacco fields Many craft of the coasting trade have been lost. The loss of lives in Iloilo and Negros is said to be upwards of a thousand.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, the Advocate General of Madras, who presided at the last annual exhibition of Patchenppah's and Govind Naidoo's charities, made a capital speech. He exploded three common-places, which he said were usually uttered on this occasion. He said :

"There is "the knowledge is power" common-place. This is a fine old common-place and has done a deal of work and deserves notice only for its antiquity and past services; it reminds me of one of those famous stags which they keep at Windsor, and pass out year after year, to give good run to the Queen's Stags hounds, and which are uncoated, and chased and caught and kept to run another day. So this veteran common-place has been uncarted on innumerable occasions and hunted in the most merciless way by the Advocate-General for the time for the edification of the Patchenppah boys. Many who hear me must be painfully familiar with what is said by the speaker who has this common-place in hand: the enormous grasp on the physical World which science gives us: the success of the Baconian induction, the triumphs over the material world thus achieved how man from the slave and plaything of the great forces of nature has become their master, has turned the sun into a portrait painter and given electricity, the most subtle and unmanageable of the elements, a place in the Post Office and the Telegraph department; How the human race has already got rid of many ills, which were looked upon as inevitable and is on the high road to get rid of many more how we shall go on to fresh fields of triumph and enjoyment and means of pleasure, of which we can now conceive but which will seem as much matters of course to our grand children as steam-boats and telegraphs. All this is being achieved and will be achieved by means of knowledge and because says the triumphant lecturer having caught his panting common-place and is a good common-place and has enough sport out of it for that occasion—because knowledge is power—and therefore knowledge is to be desired by the Patchenppah boys."

The second common-place was styled "the solace of old age and sickness" common-place :

"This, like the other, has given many a good run, according to this, the doctrine that knowledge is power is therefore to be sought is the wrong way of looking at the matter. Students are not to think that in proportion as they became learned they will also become powerful—on the contrary the most learned people, have often the least success; the great majority of mankind must be failures, because if we all succeeded, success would not be worth having—the competitors are many, the prizes are few—the sensible thing is to learn how to do without them. Life is made up of failures, and it is in the midst of these failures, in the sickness of old age and other aggravations of failures which the lecturer's imagination always throws in gratis to aggravate the situation and intensify its grievousness it is on this scene and at this moment that learning will come to our aid, the unsuccessful man who can get no kind gentleman to give him a place, and no department of life to recognise his merits, turns his back on an ungrateful Government or an unremunerative profession to solace himself with the pleasures of literature, betakes himself to History, whose wide page convinces him that in every age the majority of the human race have been as great failures, as himself he scales to the serene philosophic heights from which he can look down with unimpassioned eye alike on the triumphs and disappointments of mankind:—or if he be of a sentimental turn he seeks consolation in Poetry: the rugged magnificence of Homer or Æschylus, the cosmopolitan genius of Shakespear, the sublime flight of Milton's daring wing, well rounded couplets from Goldsmith, and Johnson as to the vanity of human wishes, the shortness of human life, the unreality of human woes. The mind so fortified will stand from amidst the shocks of misfortune will defy the shocks of Fate to do their worst to shake its equanimity. Of this common-place I have nothing to say except that it is all extremely true, but that if I had the choice I would rather (and so I suppose would most who hear me) be lucky enough to achieve the success and do without the consolation.

He thus spoke about the third common-place :

"Then there is a third common-place, which ignores both the other two, and lays down that knowledge should be sought neither as a means to power nor as a possible solace in application, but as an end in itself. According to this theory it is a degradation to science to make herself useful and a degrading view of scientific matters to turn them to the account of human species. Scientific men, we are told, are becoming low, sordid, utilitarian, the real student loves the truth because it is truth not for the advantages she may bring in her train. It is only the base instinct of an age of shopkeepers and artificers that peer into the secrets of nature not from pure philosophic inquisitiveness but from a desire to see what can be made of them. Now this common-place I don't altogether sympathise with. I don't see that it is any degradation of science to be forced to make herself useful to humanity—on the contrary I think it is her highest function. Philosophy which scorns simple ends and practical utility, is apt to become mere pedantary, To live long and comfortably, to be freed from the great scourges of existence, to be able to do a hundred things that science enables us to taste the thousand pleasures which she brings within our reach—these are all, to my mind, tangible benefits, and benefits which it is the noblest function of science to confer. On the whole I like this common-place the least of the three.

AT THE LAST CONVOCATION of the Madras University Mr. George Thom, Principal of the Doveton College, delivered the usual address. We take the following remarks which he made on the cultivation of science :

"The great fact of our age is the advance of science. It numbers among its votaries many of the greatest intellects of the day. It leads to the possession of the most elevating ideas. It brings us face to face with physical nature and with the relations of cause to effect. It developes the powers of reason and observation, and enables the mind to draw accurate general conclusions from particular facts. "It removes those superstitions, those fantastic persuasions and prepossessions, which are the fog and pestilence, the mist and malaria of the mind." It is an indispensable preparation for the more complicated problems which meet us in the science of life. But, not only is the knowledge gained in the pursuit of science wide and elevating and excellent as a mental training, but it is also essential to success in life. And this, gentlemen, is what the most of us cannot afford to overlook, in spite of the objection which may be urged against it, that it is a low standard to set up. Whatever your trade or profession, may be, you will encounter keen competition and will assuredly be left behind in the race, if you are not alive to the movements of the scientific world and ready to press scientific discovery into your service. You cannot expect to reach the lofty peak trodden but by the foot of Newton, nor yet perhaps the lower level of a Faraday or a Kirchkoff. But you can imitate these illustrious men in their earnest, their unflinching search for truth. The path will not always be smooth and level sometimes it will be rough and angular, leading through dense jungle and over pathless rocky mountain, but at every stage, unchosing beauties which yield a life long pleasure."

"Do not be discouraged at difficulties. The value of the discovery will in most cases, be commensurated with the difficulty of the search and the difficulty itself the healthful exercise of your mental powers, will, form not a small portion of the pleasure. Hitherto, your course has been shaped and your education directed by others, now you must think and act for yourselves, and realise the rules and principles you have been taught. You are able to appreciate in some degree, the merits and defects of the culture you have received. The knowledge of the laws of matter force and mind, rudimentary though it may be at present, is yet sufficient to place you on the ladder of intellectual progress, and your own efforts, well directed, will enable you to ascend. Try to find out more of the mode of operation of these laws. This is the end and aim of all real education, and cannot be gained by desultory or intermittent efforts."

Lord Hobart, who was present as Chancellor, did not open his lips.

IN A LECTURE delivered at the latter end of last month, Professor Huxley, drawing upon the rich store of the *Challenger's* discoveries, explained to his audience the results of that wonderful world of invisible life which floats in the upper strata of the ocean :

"Between 55 deg. N. and 55 deg. S. an innumerable society of animalcules so thick that they make the sea a "living soup"—is perpetually sifting down to the bottom, the delicate shells or skeletons which they have formed, each viewless speck contributing at death its atom of calcareous matter to the ocean floor. North and south of the limits named the same perpetual process goes on from vegetable diatoms which in decomposing let fall silica upon the Arctic and Antartic ocean-beds. Who would think that each of those insignificant animals helps by its life to build the future earth, and that every mote-like plant in a similar way, dutifully gathers flint and contributes it for the same purpose? Yet those tiny globigerinæ have constructed all the massive chalk strata of the earth, and are now carpeting the spacious plains of the middle seas with a thick felt of carbonate of lime, while the little vegetable diatoms are working a huge cap of flint round both poles of our planet, the two between them doing day by day a labour contrasted with which the Suez Canal is what a mouse's whole would to be the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Moreover, this is all, so to speak, but yesterday's labour. the red clay fished up by the *Challenger's* dredger gives ground for the belief that life, myriad life, working with its subtle chemistry upon the invisible elements, has formed other sedimentary earths and rocks besides the chalk; so that the "book of life" rolls back almost infinitely as we search its scroll, and the demands made by our great dead geologist Sir Charles Lyell for time in the explanation of planetary history are growing only too modest. There is a subject herein suggested which has never recieved due attention, namely, the perpetual activity of these vital forces upon *surfaces*. On the top of the sea, on the face of the dry ground, on the bed of the ocean, on the sea-beach, wherever a boundary-line occurs, there life flourishes. Is it not just possible that, following the same law of the contact of dissimilar medium, some fine, subtle, and invisible shape of life may subsist where the atmospheric envelope of the globe whirls in the impalpable ether? For, after all, the air is but another crystalline ocean at the bottom of which we crawl, lecturing and hearing lectures and looking up through the azure waves of our element.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES GAZETTE contains an account of a hailstorm in certain districts of the North Western Provinces on the 15th and 16th February last. The Collector of Shahjehanpore reports :

"The hail lasted only ten or twelve minutes, but was very large, and cut boughs off trees, stripped them of leaves, and killed a great number of birds. Men and cattle would have been killed had the storm been during the day, but fortunately the very severe storm was from 10 to 11 P.M. A man and some cattle were killed in Pargana Tilhar, The destruction of the rabi crops where the force of the storm passed over is utter and complete. The appearance is as if a gigantic mowing machine had passed over the face of the country, and cut off the entire crop about three or four inches from the ground; it is not beaten or mashed into the ground as is often the case."

A COMPANY is being formed in San Francisco "to buy a tract of 4,000 acres in Alameda Country, and to create on it a town of Newark, distant 24 miles from San Francisco. There are to be 2,500 shares of 300 each, which are expected to increase greatly in value." Can a city be built to order? Who are the men who started this project? Are they Shakers?

AT NEW YORK, a factory has been established to convert milk in-to cakes. To the milk is added one-fourth of sugar and a table-spoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved. It is then exposed to the fire. At the end of three hours, the mixture becomes pasty, and it is then mixed or beaten until the mass is reduced to an orange yellow powder. It is suffered to cool and formed into tablets by pressure. The conversion of milk into sugar cakes is not a novelty in India.

Garibaldi is reported to have in a recent speech held up the English people as examplars to the inhabitants of Rome in the following words :

"Imitate the English of modern days, and particularly in the serious purpose they throw into all they do, in what they call 'steadiness.' In my opinion the English bear a greater resemblance to the ancient Romans than any other modern people. Nothing daunts them, whatever they desire to accomplish they set about with an earnest, steady will, which seldom fails in obtaining its end. They are never beaten down by misfortune. Follow in their footsteps."

THE PIONEER HEARS that the man, who claimed to be Rughbir Sing, the Rajah of Landhoura, has been fully identified at Saharunpur as a low caste Shik from Kushiarpur.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL thus commences a review of Mr. Heeley's Jail report :

"Mr. Heely's Report for 1873 on the condition of the Jails in Lower Provinces much resembles its predecessors in size and form and, we may add, in contents. Bengal jail reports, compared with similar productions from the North-West and the Punjab are remarkable for their bulk and weight, for the large and expensive type used in printing, and for the great want of economy in space throughout, especially in the margin and appendix. The 1873 report had a margin of two inches, which served no useful purpose. The 1872 report is less pretentious in this respect, the margin being curtailed to an inch and a half; but in the appendix of forms and figures we find the margin still from two to four inches wide, the printed forms being very much smaller than the space allotted to them. This waste of paper adds size and weight to the book, and perhaps gives it an air of importance; but Mr. Heely's literary ability would not be cramped by a little more economy in paper."

THE PRINCESS of Tanjore lately visited Trinchinopoly. A lady correspondent of the *South India Times* gives the following description of the Princes :

"Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore is below the middle height, in fact, you may call her short, but her carriage is noble and prepossessing. Her complexion is of a rich olive; her nose is small and aquiline, but spoilt by no less than three rings above and beside the nostrils; her eyes are not very large, but round and full; her forhead is high and large, and below are a pair of perfect pencilled eyebrows. The general expression of the foatures is more benevolent than intelligent, and for one who is Twenty seven years old, she wear quite an unsophisticated simple air, which shews the effect of the secluded life she has hitherto led. She speaks very little English, conversation being generally carried on in Tamil through an interpreter. Her cloth and jacket were very costly and of rich material, but she wore very few jewels for an Eastern Princess, which is a very good sign. She has a pair of small ring be-jewelled feet, but no shoe, or stocking of any kind, not even the graceful little slippers which Mahomedan ladies wear."

The correspondent was evidently not aware that Hindu ladies do not wear shoes.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL.

A DIAMOND, worth £280,000, has been brought, it is said, from the cape by a French traveller.

The stone is pure white, not the usual yellow hue of African diamonds, is very large, and was found at a deserted mine called the "Devil's Table."

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION passes the following judgment upon the performances of the Great National Dramatic Company who have gone to Lahore:

"Judged by a European standard, acting, singing, music and accessories are so bad, that we are sure no European could either be interested, pleased or amused by the performance, and would think his two or three Rupees very badly invested indeed. But then, as we have said, the performance must not be judged from an European point of view at all. Viewed as a first attempt, it seems to us good, and the movement deserving both of sympathy and patronage. Moreover, we had not the opportunity of seeing the Company at its best. The Stage and Theatre were quite of a temporary nature. Only a small part of the wardrobe had been brought up from Calcutta, and the actors who appeared here did not represent by any means the best talent of the Company. This remark also applies to the orchestra. Yet with all these disadvantages, it was quite apparent by the interest taken in the plays by the natives, the attention paid, and the frequent repetition of the word *excellent*, which seems with them to stand and do duty for our *Bravo*, that the performance gave them unqualified satisfaction and pleasure.

Of the dramatic spirit proper, the actors, specially the women, seemed to be quite devoid. They stood like stocks, as if afraid to go out of earshot of the prompter, or when they dared to move about the stage, did so in a very stiff and sticky manner. There is great room for improvement in elocution and all the other arts of acting; but, above all, as it seems to us, is it important, if the theatre is to be introduced up country, that the language should be understood of the people? Bengali certainly is not. Whether Oordoo should be the language of the stage or English, is a large question, and re-opens the old controversy. For the present clearly Oordoo is required. Granted good plays, and good actors, and we can conceive nothing more likely to refine and civilize the nation, and nothing which, as in the best days of ancient Rome, more worthy of the support and patronage of a liberal Government."

We should bear in mind that the writer did not understand Bengali.

A BUTTER TAX has been imposed by the Kurrachee Municipality. "Butter," observes our Kurrachee contemporary, "is dear enough without being taxed; what will it be when taxed? Such imposts as a butter-tax can but create annoyance and disgust, and give the Sindee a contemptible idea of the *raj* they are under." Has the Government sanctioned this tax?

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT notifies that the ill health of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala having made it expedient to make temporary arrangements for the proper administration of that State, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Mr. Lepel Griffin, C. S., Superintendent of the Kapurthala State until further orders. Could not a competent native administrator have been appointed as Regent?

THE LONDON EXAMINER reports the following eccentric proceedings of the Judge of the Norfolk County Court:

"A few weeks ago Mr. Price, having occasion to take the evidence of a boy, placed the little fellow near him, and began by asking him how old he was. Receiving the answer, "ten—eleven next birthday," he followed up this harmless question with a very extraordinary fire of cross-examination. "The Judge; 'Do you go to school?' Boy; 'No.' 'Do you read the Bible?' 'No, not by myself.' 'Who reads it to you?' 'Papa. 'Do you go to church?' 'I go to chapel.' 'What chapel?' 'The Octagon.' [A voice: 'Unitarian.'] Do you know that you must speak the truth?' 'Yes.' 'What do you know about God?' The lad paused. His Honour. Do you know that there is such a person or being as God?' Boy; 'Yes.' Will it be pleasing or displeasing to Him if you don't speak the truth?' 'Displeasing.' 'Do you know that you will be punished if you don't speak the truth?' 'Yes.' 'Who will punish you?' 'Papa.' [A voice: 'Capital!'] His Honour; 'It's a perfect farce to say that this child has conscientious objection to take an oath. I won't hear him. I see (addressing his father) you have taught him the smallest amount of religion possible, and it is very clear that he is only afraid of you."

Most people will think that the boy came more creditably out of the examination than the Judge.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS lately gave a lamentable account of the cottages for married soldiers of the Royal Artillery on Woolwich Common, which are described as "A Diphtheria Nursery," "a Colony of Death." The writer went to the place in December last and reported

"How these loathsome kennels, built anyhow and in times when sanitary considerations were not thought of, lacked foundations of any kind, and were in a sense burrows, because a portion of them were below the level of the exterior surface; how their walls were rotten throughout and exuded within a foul rank sweat of clammy dampness; how everything within these mockeries of habitations grew quickly mildewed, and coated with a pale green mould such as grows on a ripe cheese kept in a damp cellar; how the whole place stewed languidly in unctuous sliminess."

Another visit was paid a few days ago, and found no amendment in the scandalous condition of things:

"At the upper end of the long, dingy row of shanties there is still the foul pond, charged with the percolating refuse of the adjacent artillery stables, and with animal matter and clots of miscellaneous filth rotting in its stagnant water, the surface of which is higher than the foundation of the cottages, which stand under the lee of the bank which dams it. Still the dark fungus grows on the outside of the rotten, porous, one-brick-thick walls; still the loathsome green mould, on which you can draw figures with your stick, rises a foot and more above the flooring in the interiors. Still the foul damp-sweat stands in beads on the inside walls, or rolls sluggishly downward, leaving slimy tracks, as if where a snail had crawled."

Compare this picture with the bustees of Calcutta!

THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL.

APROPOS of the Gaekwar's case we quote the following opinion expressed by the Bengal High Court, reported in the last *Weekly Reporter* as to the value of an accomplice's testimony:

"This Court has already had occasion in more than one case to point out that confessions which are made use of under Section 30 of the Evidence Act, in the first place can only be so used, so far as they make the confessing prisoner guilty of the offence for which all are being tried, and, secondly, cannot stand higher than the evidence of an accomplice. It has also been explained in what respect an accomplice's testimony requires to be corroborated before even that can be rightly relied upon against the accused persons. And it is obvious that the confessions of co-prisoners are characterised by a very serious infirmity as regards the prisoners against whom they were sought to be used under Section 30 of the Evidence Act. In addition to the infirmity inherent in an accomplice's testimony, i. e., they are neither sanctioned by an oath, nor can be tested, developed, or explained by cross-examination. And when we look at the words of the Section 30 itself, we find that the Legislature avoids saying that confessions of this sort are *evidence*, or may be used as evidence against persons other than those who made them."

IT WOULD appear that there are various rumours afloat as to the reasons which have influenced His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to pay a visit to India. The London correspondent of a contemporary throws out this original idea:

"The Prince has long been desirous of shooting a tiger. He has shot a pigeon, a grouse, a partridge, a pheasant, a hare a rabbit, a stag, and even a Chiltingworth bull. Nay, he has fired at a hippopotamus and an alligator; but then Alfred had done all this, and has not only shot at but killed, a bear and a royal tiger. The crown would never sit easy on the head of Albert Edward Prince of Wales unless he had wiped away this his reproach amongst sportsmen, and where could a tiger a real live tiger, be found, except in the jungles of India?"

The writer continues:

"Where he will land is not yet decided, but it is most probable at Bombay, and that the Viceroy will come there to meet him.

Very few people in this country, not excepting those at the India Office, have much idea how such a visit ought to be arranged for so as to make it a political success, and at the same time not a bore, but a pleasant winter tour for His Royal Highness. Much will depend on the way it is announced in India, and the tact which Lord Northbrook shows in excluding ceremonies that are not looked upon by the natives as of vital importance, and omitting nothing that would tend to add dignity to His Royal Highness's reception, and increase the prestige of Great Britain, the Queen, and her Government in India. Lord Northbrook is a careful, cautious thoughtful, and able statesman. He is, therefore, as little likely to be carried away by enthusiasm, as he is to fail to grasp and appreciate those political objects which may be expected to follow from this visit, which are infinitely greater, and will be (if achieved) more lasting than the eclat gained by empty pomp and parade. Not that grandeur is to be neglected. By no means. It has an immense significance in the West, and tenfold a greater significance in the East. The splendour of the Gorgeous East is traditional; and, trivial as the importance with which splendour may be invested in the West it is not easy to underrate its importance in the East. God bless the Prince of Wales"

Lord Mayo's programme of the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh might be followed with some enlargement of the general scheme, consistently with the dignity of our future King.

IT IS stated that the Bengal Secretariat at Darjeeling has planted its quarters on Mount Pleasant. No mistake about that!

ACCORDING TO the *Bengal Times* the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, who had recently applied to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Calcutta, for Virginia tobacco seed for trial, says that the tobacco grown in that district is so good, that he feels confident the cultivation of American seed will prove successful.

THE EMPLOYMENT of machinery in the manufacture of tea it appears has proved unsuccessful. The *Darjeeling News* says that there has been a regular epidemic of breaks-down amongst the machinery in the district during the last ten days. Whether the breaks-down are due to the material of which the cranks are made, or to putting too much steam on, in order to roll off the unprecedentedly large amount of leaf which is now being brought in, we do not know, but the fact remains that fully half-a-dozen of these machines have been more or less disabled just at the time when the aid of machinery is most required.

A LONDON correspondent tells us that the "Faraday Lecture" at the Chemical Society was delivered by Dr. Hoffman to a crowded audience—the Prince of Wales being present. These lectures were instituted in memory of Michael Faraday and are to be delivered triennially by a foreign member of the scientific world, with a view to promoting the international communication of philosophical thought.

FRIDAY, 23RD APRIL.

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM states that there is a talk of a Royal Commission to enquire into the state of the British Museum. The deaths of Mr. Deutsch and some of the other employes are reported to have been due to the unhealthy atmosphere of the rooms in which they worked.

ANOTHER NEW planet was, we read, discovered by M. Palisa at Pola on the evening of the 23rd of February. This makes the fifth planet that this gentleman has discovered within a year.

THE DUKE of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, speaking the other day of the Prince of Wales, stated that "there is no officer in the army that I know of who takes a more lively interest in the efficiency of the service, even in its every detail, or who, whenever the opportunity offers shows a great aptitude than does His Royal Highness."

A NEW Umbrella story is going the round of the papers:

"The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were, it is said, taking a drive close in the neighbourhood of their East-well estate, when, being overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, they knocked at the door of a cottage which happened to be near, and asked that an umbrella might be lent them. An old lady—of a benevolent, but yet very careful, disposition—to whom this application was addressed, and the persons of her illustrious visitors were unknown, replied that if they would promise to bring it back again she would lend them her hop-picking umbrella, but that she could not spare the best. Their Royal Highnesses gave the necessary undertaking, and drove away to East-well, where perhaps some little amusement was created by a recital of the adventure. The next day the borrowed article was returned, with the Duchess of Edinburgh's compliments, a sovereign, and a pound of good tea. The old lady has since stated that had she known the quality of her visitors she would certainly have lent her best umbrella."

NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION details the following Railway grievances:

"One of our complaints has been that the conveniences and wants of Hindu passengers—and be it remembered that they form the vast majority of the Railway customers—are not attended to; no refreshment rooms have been provided for them, not even water to drink in the hottest months of the year.

No Brahmin or any other caste man will of course drink water at the hands of a pariah; much less eat any refreshment prepared by him. But that is no reason why the Railway authorities should take on themselves the missionary work of correcting the Hindus out of their caste prejudices, and effect the reform by starving thousands of people.

The real truth is, we are afraid, that there is a mistaken missionary zeal at bottom actuating the conduct of our Railway authorities."

Why do not the Native passengers travelling by the Rail make a formal representation to Government on the subject?

IT IS stated that General Garibaldi is occupied, among other schemes, in planting the famous Eucalyputs globulus around Rome with a view to prevent malaria.

IT HAS been resolved at a public meeting held at Glasgow to erect a monument in that town to Thomas Campbell the poet. Upwards of £1,000 has already been subscribed.

IN RECOGNITION of the long and meritorious services of First Grade Assistant Surgeon Babu Ramsoonder Ghose, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination Metropolitan Circles, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

MR. KAVASJI MERVANJI SCROFF, B. A., of the University of Bombay, has been lecturing in the United States.

THE PIONEER recommends the abolition of the local *Gazettees*. A local *Gazette* is a necessary adjunct to a local government, though considerable economy may be effected by putting down redundancy of matter.

SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL.

WE OBSERVE that the action for libel against Mr. Maclean, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, brought by Mr. Shantaram, has been withdrawn by complainant in consideration of the apology tendered by the defendant through the medium of his paper. We hope the billious editor will not soon forget the lesson thus taught to him.

WE HAVE received the old *Friend* with a new face. The first number is a fair specimen. The new management promises to make the paper "emphatically the *Friend of India*." Amen!

THE ABOVE journal corrects the notion that Mr. James Routledge, the late famine Commissioner of the *Times of India*, is the author of the Baroda articles in that journal. Our contemporary says, it may be remembered by many that a gentleman well known in the Indian Press for the last two decades, was a few months ago treated in a peculiar manner by the Viceroy, when Sir George Campbell desired to strengthen his Legislative Council. It is Dr Smith, we believe, who contributes all articles to *The Times* on the feudatory affairs of Hindustan.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has appointed Col. Macdonald to be the Director of Public Instruction in succession to Mr. Powell. It would have been better if a first class civilian with academic reputation had been appointed Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE has the following about Sir Mungoldass Nathoobhoy of Bombay:

"Sir Mungoldass Nothoobhoy is a representative of one of the oldest Settia families of the Island of Bombay. They

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were settled there before the arrival of the Portuguese, and generation after generation of them were commissariate contractors, both to the Portuguese and the British Governments. Sir Mungoldass is a man of wealth and enlightenment and liberality. He took a leading part in the foundation of the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens, in Bombay, as a memorial of the transfer of the Government of India to the direct rule of the Crown, in 1858 he has founded and endowed a handsome dispensary, and was one of the earliest benefactors of the Bombay University. But his greatest public services have been in connection with the Legislative Council of the Western Presidency, to which he had been three times appointed, and would have been re-appointed again this year but for his breaking health. Sir Philip Wodehouse has done at once a wise and graceful act in recommending him to the Queen for the highest honour that can be granted to a Native of India. Sir Mungoldass belongs to the Centre Party among Native India Public Men—the Whigs of India—and expressed the difficulty of men in his position between the orthodox Settias and the educated party of "Young India." In the happy phrases, "we are like miserable drum, bitten at both ends." At another time, arguing with a zealous raw missionary, he insisted that Hindoos being Christians by nature needed not to be converted, and added. "But I thank God that you English were converted to Christianity, or you would by this time have eaten of the world to the bone."

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new Ladies' Journal in Bengal to be called the *Bunga Mahila* and to be issued under the auspices of the Chorebagan Female School. We wish it every success.

A NATIONAL RE-UNION is projected in Krishnaghur under the patronage of the Maharani of Nuddea, Babu Shyamadhub Roy is appointed Secretary. We have received a programme, which is too long and which we cannot give for want of space. The idea is good, if it can be carried out in a proper spirit.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

16*th*.—In the House of Commons yesterday there was an excited and protracted debate on the motion of Mr. Disraeli to reject the petition of Prettywell accusing the Judges on the late Tichborne trial of unfairness, and demanding impeachment. The pettition was rejected, Mr. Bright condemned the agitation and tactics of Doctor Kinealy, requesting him to substantiate his charges against the Judges.

17*th*.—Germany has sent a second note to Belgium in which she disclaims interference with the Press.

The Russian Parliament has voted abrogation of the privileges of the Catholics. The House of Lords have passed the second reading of the substitution for the abandoned Judicature Bill, but have reserved the question of Appellate Jurisdiction until 1876. In the meantime an intermediate Court of Appeal is created.

19*th*.—The Emperor of Germany has written a cordial letter to the King of Italy respecting his recent interview with the Emperor of Austria at Venice, expressing a hope that this interview "will strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy. The note from Germany to Belgium states that the present international law is inadequate for mutual protection, and declares that Germany is engaged in remedying defects in the Legislature and suggests that Belgium should do the same.

20*th*.—Russia and Austria are agreed to support the policy of Germany as expressed in her note to Belgium. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby replying to Lord Russell, said the note from Germany to Belgium was very friendly, and had been communicated to the other powers, and that while England had not been formally consulted he considered no ground existed for uneasiness.

Sir George Campbell has been elected for Kirkcaldy by a large majority.

22*nd*.—The Chinese Commissioner of inferior rank has been appointed to investigate the matters concerning the Yunan expedition, and the murder of Mr. Margary.

21*st*.—Mr. Wade, British Minister at Pekin, has obtained passports for two English officials to proceed to Yunan to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Mr. J. O' Sullivan has resigned the Editorship of the *Indian Statesman*. We believe he has taken this step in consequence of undue interferance with his editorial work by a leading member of the *Indian Statesman* Company. Mr. O' Sullivan came to the assistance of the *Statesman* at a time when without him it would have been difficult for the Company to carry on the paper, and he lately made a noble stand in the interests of commercial morality, but this is the return for his services! We hear that Mr. Stainforth, late of the *Indian Observer*, has succeeded him.

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that Mr. Cochrane, manager of the Serampore Jute Mills, has been doing active benevolence by lending the pumps of the Company to fill in private tanks in the town with water from the river. In some cases in which the owners are too poor he has paid from his own pocket the expense of connecting the tanks with the pumps. The people are highly grateful to him for this act of generosity.

WE HEAR that a deputation have left Krishnaghur for Moorshedabad to appeal to the local zemindars for subscriptions in aid of the Krishnaghur College. We wish them every success.

AT THIS morning's sitting of the Bengal Council the new Bill for the summary settlement of Rent disputes was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier under suspension of standing orders and referred to a Select Committee for report within one month.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals. 1. Report of the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1874. 2. Journal of the East India Association Vol. VIII. No. 3. Sketches by Hutam, Vol. I. No. 1. 4. Bheem Singha, a drama, based on Shakespears' Tragedy of Othello. By Tariny Churn Pal. 5. The Indian Spectator, Vol. II. Part 2 for February 1875. 6. The possibility of applying the Roman alphabet to the language of India, a paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Frederic Drew, London.

WE OBSERVE that a factitious agitation has been set on foot in the columns of the *Englishman* apparently by a clique for the suppression of Kasi Mitter's Burning Ghat It is edifying that while cremation is being advocated in Europe these small agitators wish to put it down in Calcutta. But there is no fear for the Hindu population. The Government is pledged to the continuance of the Burning Ghats in Calcutta. The Port Commissioners ought however to put up a screen wall at Kasi Mitter's Ghat, and the Medical College authorities ought to provide some disinfecting agent for the prevention of the disgusting smell which the carts carrying dead bodies to that ghat give out.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1875.

BARODA.

THE CURTAIN has dropped over the Baroda drama, The Gaekwar has been deposed and deported. The ill-fated Mulhar Rao is now doomed to expiate his sins in some obscure village in the presidency of Madras. Just as we were going to press we received the text of the Proclamation telegraphed to the *Pioneer*. It runs as follows :—

PROCLAMATION.

To All Whom it may Concern.—His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar was suspended from the exercise of power, and the administration of the Baroda State was temporarily assumed by the British Government, in order that a public inquiry might be made into the truth of the imputation that His Highness had instigated an attempt to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., the late Representative of the British Government at the Court of Baroda, and that every opportunity should be given to His Highness of freeing himself from the said imputation.

The Proceedings of the Commission having been brought to a close, Her Majesty's Government have taken into consideration the question whether His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar shall be restored to the exercise of Sovereign Power in the State of Baroda.

The Commissioners being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry or report of the Commission; nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against His Highness.

Having regard, however, to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda, from the accession of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar to the present time, his notorious misconduct, his gross mis-government of the State, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms;

Having also considered the opinion of the Government of India that it would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Baroda, and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which ought to subsist between the British Government and the Baroda State, that His Highness should be restored to power;

Her Majesty's Government have decided that His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar shall be deposed from the Sovereignty of Baroda, and that he and his issue shall be hereafter precluded from all Rights, Honors, and Privileges thereto appertaining;

Accordingly His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council hereby declares that His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar is deposed from the Sovereignty of the Baroda State; and that he and his issue are precluded from all Rights, Honors, and Privileges thereto appertaining. Mulhar Rao will be permitted to select some place in British India which may be approved by the Government of India, where he and his family shall reside with a suitable establishment and allowances to be provided from the revenues of the Baroda State.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in re-establishing a Native Administration in the Baroda State, being desirous to mark Her sense of the loyal services of His Highness Khunder Rao Gaekwar in 1857, has been pleased to accede to the request of his widow, Her Highness Jumnabaee, that she may be allowed to adopt some member of the Gaekwar house whom the Government of India may select as the most suitable person upon whom to confer the Sovereignty of the Baroda State.

The necessary steps will accordingly be immediately taken to carry into effect Her Majesty's commands. In the meantime, with the consent of His Highness the Maharajah of Indore, Sir Mahadava Rao, K. C. S. I. will at once proceed to Baroda and conduct the administration of the State as Prime Minister under instructions which he will receive from the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner at Baroda. In conferring the Sovereignty of the Baroda State no alteration will be made in the treaty engagements which exist between the British Government and the Gaekwars of Baroda, and the new Gaekwar will enjoy all the privileges and advantages which were conveyed to the Gaekwar of Baroda in the Sunnud of Earl Canning dated the 11th of March 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

19*th April* 1875.

It will be observed that the Proclamation has been issued in the name of Her Majesty's Government, who accept the responsibility of the measure. The decision of Her Majesty's Government is of course based upon the advices of the Viceroy, and until we receive the Report of the Commission and the Resolution of the Government of India thereon we are not in a position to form a clear conception of the attitude, which the latter has assumed on the subject. But with the Proclamation before us and the telegrams published by our morning contemporaries we are enabled to make a few general remarks. We may premise by observing that the history of the Baroda business from beginning to end shews a struggle between the generous English instinct of Lord Northbrook, his sense of justice, and his solicitude for the welfare of the millions placed under Britain's sway directly or indirectly in the East on the one hand, and the lust for territory and power, disregard of the dictates of justice and good faith, and unrelenting despotism of his Indian advisers on the other. The Baroda imbroglio originated with the Bombay Government. That Government had direct political relations with the Gaekwar. Its intercourse with the Mahratha chief was irritating in the extreme. Complaints reached the Governor General from the Gaekwar, whilst counter-complaints came to His Excellency of gross mal-administration from the subjects of His Highness. His Excellency determined to test the truth of these complaints by a Commission of Enquiry. This measure was prompted by his English instinct and sense of justice. The enquiry proved the truth of the complaints, but His Excellency was not satisfied that the Gaekwar had had fair play, and with that generous English instinct and sense of justice, which so markedly distinguish him, His Excellency resolved to give the Gaekwar a fair trial, and accordingly allowed him twenty months' grace to set his house in order, and at the same time relieved him from the fetters of the ill-disposed Bombay Government. So far it was all fair, but His Lordship could not shake himself off altogether from the trammels of Indian advice. There remained the insect in the goodly flower in the person of Col. Phayre, the Resident. That insect corroded the flower. His Excellency did all that he could to secure success to his new policy; he gave the Gaekwar every legitimate assistance; he gave him the best native officers he wanted; he allowed him to elect his own minister; he accorded him every freedom of action, but the presence of Col. Phayre frustrated his objects. His Excellency's English instinct saw the mischief when it was too late. If he had not listened to Indian advice, and had timely removed Col. Phayre from the Residency, as he did at the eleventh hour, all the complications, which subsequently occurred, would not probably have arisen. Then came the charge of poisoning. His Excellency again fell a victim to Indian advice. He seemed to put implicit faith on the report of Mr. Soutter, the Police Commissioner of Bombay, forgetting the great want of judgment, which that officer had exhibited in the Great Riots case of Bombay, and which His Excellency had himself condemned. The Police were not certainly the safest guide in a grave political matter like this. How sadly did the Police evidence break down in the case of the so-called Nana Saheb captured by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. In an evil hour we must own Lord Northbrook accepted Mr. Soutter's report. But here again his generous English instinct and sense of justice came into play. His Excellency could not be persuaded to condemn the Gaekwar unheard. He would give him a fair and open trial, and accordingly appointed a High Commission, composed of distinguished officers and two of the highest native princes and an eminent Indian statesman. The appointment of this Commission was a rude shock to Indian traditions of unrelenting despotism. It was a constitutional move, which did not accord with the political faith of Indian officers. The appointment of the Commission was novel, but commanded the assent of all right-thinking men. The composition of the Com-

mission was a further proof of the enlightened English instinct, which guided him in this matter. The Gaekwar applied for full liberty for defence, and the Viceroy at once accorded it. Permission was given to engage Serjeant Ballantyne as His Highness's advocate, but at this stage Indian advice had its share. Restrictions were now put upon the Gaekwar's power to draw upon his funds for defence. The witnesses for the prosecution were placed under Mr. Soutter and his police, a mode we admit unavoidable in the circumstances of the case, but at the same time not well calculated to command public confidence. Serjeant Ballantyne, as might be expected, made the most of this pulling of the wires by the Police. Then the first proclamation, arraigning the Gaekwar before the Commission, had reference only to the charge of poisoning, but the Resolution constituting the Commission included the secondary charge of tampering with Residency servants, a charge, which even if proved, could not justify deposition. And lastly comes His Excellency's decision. That decision we are constrained to say is strangely inconsistent. The Gaekwar was arraigned on a charge of attempt to murder—that charge, so far as we can judge from the published evidence, is not proved; the Commissioners are themselves divided, and although it is true that the Government is not bound by the opinion of the Commissioners, still the very fact of their appointment implied that every deference would be paid to their finding. Her Majesty's Government declare that they do not assume that the result of the enquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against His Highness; and that they have taken the present action quite independently of the charge of poisoning. They have deposed the Gaekwar because he misgoverned his State and shewed utter incapacity to rule. Excepting blind partizans we donot believe that any body can deny the truth of this finding against the Gaekwar. But at the same time it cannot be gainsaid that the Government is strangely inconsistent. It allowed the Gaekwar twenty months' grace for the reform of his administration, and we believe not more than half the period of probation has elapsed. Then during that period His Highness did not receive fair play from Col. Phayre, as was clearly proved before the Commission, and testified to by the very act of the Government removing that officer from the Residency. On the other hand Sir Lewis Pelly reported immediately before the appointment of the Commission that the Gaekwar shewed every disposition to accept the measures recommended by himself for the reform of his administration. With these facts before us we donot see how the Government reconciles itself to the decree of the deposition of the Gaekwar on the charge of mis-government; indeed, this decree amounts to a confession of error in the appointment of the Commission to enquire into the charge of poisoning, and points as it were to a foregone conclusion. It has been urged that the Government could not consistently restore the Gaekwar to the throne and allow him to complete the period of probation after having tried him as a felon, that the Viceroy could not again address him as "His Friend," the usual style of addressing a Native Chief by His Excellency, and that British officers could not decently associate with him. Now in private life such things are not unknown. No man can say what may befall him any day; he may be charged with the foulest crime, but if the charge be not "proven," society does not discardhim as an outcaste. The Gaekwar was much in the same position, and when the charge was not proved against him, there could have been no transgression of the laws of social morality to give him back his original position. Such a course would have also shewn a magnanimity, which would have been highly appreciated by the princes and peoples of India alike.

At the same time we readily acknowledge the wisdom of the arrangements made by Her Majesty's Government for the administration of Baroda. After deposing Mulhar Rao our Government could not consistently or decently recognize the issue of Lukshmibai as heir to the throne of Baroda. The marriage of His Highness with this woman was regarded by his own subjects as a gross social scandal, and the Government is *perfectly right in disacknowledging her issue*. The permission given to the widow of Khandur Rao to adopt, and the bestowal upon him all the rights, powers, and honors secured to the Gaekwar under the treaties and the sunnud of Lord Canning will go a great way to reconcile the House of Baroda and its subjects to the revolution. It is a masterly stroke of policy. Then the appointment of Sir Madhvaa Rao as Prime Minister is a compliment to the Mharattas, and shews that the integrity of the native administration will be maintained. It is true that the Prime Minister will act under the instructions of the British Resident, who is designated Special Commissioner to Baroda. This condition was inevitable in the present state of things. It was necessary that the British Government should have the power to command for the preservation of peace in the State. But after the present excitement has passed away we trust full powers will be restored to the Native Administration. There is, we must confess, a strong suspicion in the native mind from what has occurred in Mysore, that Baroda will be converted into new pastures for English adventurers, but we do not believe that such is the intention of Lord Northbrook, or that His Lordship will block up the present avenues to employment for native talent in a Native State.

On the cardinal point Lord Northbrook has been consistent. From the beginning his Lordship had declared that he will not annex the territory, and he has not done so. He could have, if he had wished it, followed the example of Lord Dalhousie and annexed the State to the British dominions. But he would have been untrue to himself and to his Sovereign, if he had done so. If the end justifies the means His Lordship is undoubtedly right, though we are of opinion that the same end could have been attained without having recourse to means, which we fear will be condemned by the civilized world. From the time Lord Northbrook directed his attention to affairs at Baroda he was actuated by one object, viz., the good of the millions, who owned allegiance to the Gaekwar. It could not be denied that that State had for years past been fearfully misgoverned. The misgovernment did not originate with Malhar Rao. Tales of misgovernment were afloat also at the time of Khandur Rao, so much so that a native paper, *Guzrat Mitra*, was avowedly established for the exposure of oppressions by the Baroda Government. But the British Government was partly responsible for misgovernment at Baroda. Col Barr winked at the oppressions committed by Khandur Rao. On the decease of this prince Malhaur Rao was put on the throne, though it was notorious that he did not possess a single qualification for the government of such a vast territory. Complaints soon became rife against his mal-administration, but desirous of giving Malhar Rao a fair trial Lord Northbrook granted him a probation for twenty months. The late enquiry has however demonstrated his utter incapacity to rule. A prince, who could so far forget his own position as to put himself in confidential communication with ayas and jamadars and peons, is certainly not fit to wield the destinies of millions. Besides, a grave responsibility rests upon the British Government in respect of the administration of Native States. The British bayonet protects the Native Chief from internal add external attacks, and however extortionate and oppressive he may prove, his subjects have no means of redress, unless the ParamountPower interferes, for if they rise in rebellion, there are the British troops ready to do short work with them. The British Government is therefore bound to protect the subjects of Native princes from tyranny, without of course destroying the integrity of their position. Lord Northbrook has solved this problem effectively in the case of Baroda without violating the Queen's Proclamation. We only wish that His Lordship had avoided the circuitous path, which has unnecessarily brought an essentially righteous policy into discredit and cast a slur upon his fair fame an indelible stigma.

THE RENT QUESTION.

THE Government has been at last moved to some action for the purpose of settling the differences, which have arisen between the zemindar and ryot, and as usual this opportunity has been seized by controversialists on both sides to put forth their respective views of the question. This is as it should be. Discussion always elicits the truth. We wish that we could obtain an impartial consideration of this momentous subject, without bias on one side or the other, but this is not attainable in the present constitution of human society. As there are always two sides to a question, so are there always two if not more parties to a question. But there is one advantage in this conflict of opinions. The disinterested spectator has the opportunity of knowing all that each party has to say, and to form his own conclusions. The Government is in this disinterested position; from its situation it cannot have and ought not to have feeling one way or another; all classes of the people are and ought to be equal in its eyes; it seeks the good of all, and whether one party be pleased or displeased and *vice versa*, it is bound to do that which it may consider essential to the ends of justice and calculated to do the greatest good of the greatest number.

We have often been accused of partiality to the zemindars; nothing could be more untrue than this; the interests and happiness of the millions demand our first consideration, but at the same time we do hold that justice to one class need not and should not involve injustice to another, however obnoxious it might be from its high position, not within easy reach of its malignant critics. We do not regard the zemindars as monsters nor the ryots as angels; both have merits and demerits; and where their interests conflict, we consider it the duty of the guardians of the public to harmonise them, and promote peace and concord between them. He is the true friend of both, who does not hesitate to examine the defects of both, and endeavour to adjust the differences of both. There are no reasons why a chronic war should subsist between these two important sections of the community. The interests of the two are so intimately bound up with those of each other that the happiness of the one is necessarily dependent upon that of the other, and *vice versa*. The zemindar cannot prosper without the good will of the ryot, nor the ryot without the good will of the zemindar. Those therefore who seek to conserve the interests of one class in total disregard of those of the other are enemies to both, for no society can exist long where one class is deliberately pampered to the prejudice of the other. The domain of justice is not circumscribed by considerations of caste, class, color, or creed—it is all-embracing and all-pervading.

The rights of the zemindar and ryot are distinctly marked by law. The zemindar is the proprietor of the soil; it is useless to raise the question whether or no that right is properly vested in him; the English when they came to this country found it in existence, and they recognized it. The ryot had in some cases sub-proprietory rights, which the law also recognized, and in other cases had none, but the recent legislature conferred upon the latter some modified rights, which have to a great extent produced the present abnormal feeling. The rights having been once conferred, cannot now with justice be taken away, but it is necessary to supplement these rights with some conditions, which may so far as practicable amend the injustice done to the landlord. What those conditions should be we do not propose to discuss here, but one thing is plain that the zemindar cannot perform his own functions, unless the ryots render unto him what is his due. The zemindar is the recognized medium of obtaining what has always been regarded in the East as the share of the State in the produce of the land. If the zemindar, as the law runs, fails to pay in the quota before sunset of the quarter-day, his estate is liable to sale. Then the zemindar must take his own share of the produce of the land, which constitutes what may be called the return of his property in the soil. The ryot, who is allowed to till the soil on the understanding that he is to divide the profits from the land between the state and the proprietor, fails in his duty if he neglects to pay in these dues. The law has provided remedies against the default of the ryot, but the symptoms exhibited in some parts of the country shew that these remedies are not quite effectual. We do not see why any person

should be considered hostile to the ryot because he insists upon the discharge of his contract by the latter. If in realizing his dues the zemindar oppresses the ryot, he should certainly be punished, and if the law is not sufficiently strong, it ought to be made strong to the required degree, but if on the other hand the law is weak in protecting or securing his dues, there is no reason why it should not be amended, and the ryot compelled to render unto his landlord what is his due. This is the question of the hour, and we have been not a little surprised to see a position taken by some of our contemporaries, which implies that no facilities need be afforded to the zemindar for the realization of rent. The best analogy in a matter of this kind is as to how does the Government, when it exercises the power of landlord, realize its dues, or how does it generally recover its demands. This question was lately discussed in the Bengal Council, and it was pointed out that if it was necessary for Government, whether in the management of khas mehals or of wards' estates, to have recourse to summary powers for the realization of rent, how much more necessary was it for the private landlord to have similar powers for the recovery of his rent. A contemporary says, "it is alleged on behalf of the zemindars that the present system is dilatory and uncertain, and that under it the landlords cannot get in their just dues with punctuality. This, it is urged with force, is unfair towards men who have themselves to pay their Government revenue with exactitude, under the penalty of the sale of their estates by auction; and more perticularly so, it is said, now that the ryots of some parts of Bengal have formed combinations for the purpose of withholding rents and generally defying all authority. The remedy first proposed for this alleged grievance was that landlords should be permitted, of their own authority, to pass and enforce decrees for rent, as Collectors do on Government estates. This suggestion was thrown out in the Bengal Council by a native member, who urged that if Collectors, with all the prestige of Government at their back, needed such powers as they at present possess, the zemindars, as private individuals, must requre them much more. We made some remarks on this proposition, in reply to which it was explained that what the speaker meant was that the zemindar and Collector should realize the rent of the former without the intervention of any third party, that is, without giving the ryot an opportunity of being heard in his defence." The "Zemindar" and "Collector" are so much confounded in the last sentence that we do not quite follow the writer here, but it is evident that he is opposed to a summary process for the recovery of rent, He continues, "now we must acknowledge that these views are supported with the ability which often characterizes the advocates of further concessions to the Zemindari party in these provinces, and that they are therefore likely to secure a hearing in the Legislature." Now, we submit that no "ability" on one side or the other ought to carry, if right and justice do not form the substratum of what is wanted. We are of opinion that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander, that if a summary process is necessary for the collection of the rent of the State landlord, it is equally, if not more, necessary for the recovery of the rent of the private landlord. It needs be remembered that the Government has a prestige which no private individual can command; and if notwithstanding this prestige it deems it necessary to have recourse to a summary process, why should the private landlord be denied this privilege? It is observable that it is not proposed to arm the zemindar with power to pass a decree in his own case, and enforce it, but to permit him to apply to the Collector for the enforcement of the summary process. In order to guard against abuse of power it may be provided that any landlord, who obtains a decree on false allegation, should be mulcted with damage say three times the amount realized. The present law is admittedly defective. It refers the zemindar to a civil court suit which is dilatory, expensive, and harassing. But in the end the ryot is the greatest sufferer, for as a rule the suit for arrear of rent is decreed, and the ryot is saddled with costs. Our contemporary says, "the allegation that Government insists on punctuality in the payment of its revenue is certainly true. But it has done so for nearly a century, and the zemindars have had time to make arrangements to meet the system. The law offers the means of providing against sudden misfortune. A zemindar can deposit Government securities with the Collector, the sale of which will meet any accidental default." It is true that the Government has exercised this power for a century, but is that a reason that the same power should not be extended to the private landlord, if it be deemed necessary as a measure of justice? As for the zemindar depositing one year's revenue in the collectorate it is observable that many zemindars have not the means to do so, and that if the ryots continue and resist payment for a succession of years, how is he to realize his dues? Should not facilities be offered to him for this purpose? We do not say that all ryots are recusant, but the feeling of recusancy is spreading, and a wise government ought to look ahead. It will not conduce to the well-being of society to see two important classes like the zemindars and ryots at perpetual war with each other. It is because we feel that such a war will prove disastrous to the country, we call upon the Government to devise some means for nipping the evil in the bud. When once the refractory tenantry in the eastern districts will see that the Government will not put up with wilful recusancy, they will we make no doubt become good boys and faithfully discharge their obligations.

WOLF! WOLF! WOLF!

THE *Englishman* is alarmed at the growth of political associations in India and cries wolf! wolf! wolf! Our contemporary lately referred to the trade guilds of the city of Ahmedabad in Bombay, and in the present article says, "the same talent for combination is now making itself felt in the administrative control of the country, and, unless carefully watched and firmly regulated, threatens to grow into a danger to the central power." "The power of combining," the writer observes, "for a common purpose in India is the natural and strong-lived result of the caste system. Each caste tended to become an automatic unit with its own laws, officers, and punishments for infringements of caste rules. The habit of self-government, thus developed, promises to exhibit a more permanent vitality than the state of society which gave rise to it. The caste system is passing away, but it is leaving behind it an aptitude for combination which is every day becoming a more serious power in the State." We wish that our contemporary's statement were correct, but unfortunately the people of this country do not shew much power for political organization. The capacity for caste organization as he must be well aware is quite different from that for political organization. The caste is a religious and social institution; it is the regulator of the every-day life of the nation, and they are consequently very sensitive in matters of caste. But they have not yet learnt the use of combination for lawful and constitutional agitation of their grievances. They were so severely pressed down by centuries of foreign domination that they have not now the courage to raise their heads. Uuder the beneficient influence of English education and English rule they are gradually learning the privileges, which they have inherited with their allegiance to the British Crown. This awakening of national life in India ought to be a matter of congratulation to Government, but the *Englishman* seems to consider it a source of danger to British rule. Could any thing be more illiberal than such a sentiment? While the Government is doing its best to diffuse the blessings of education, and to vivify the dead bones of national life, while the philanthropists in England and in India are cooperating with it in furtherance of this noble object, while the most enlightened statesmen and politicians of the United Kingdom are manfully striving towards that end, the leading organ of the European community in the metropolis is setting up a cry of wolf! wolf! wolf! Our contemporary is quite content so long as the Native Associations confine their labors to the presentation of congratulatory addresses to the authorities. The writer takes the Mahomedan Literary Society of Moulavi Abdul Lutief as a typical institution of this description. He says: "For years the Muhammadan Society of Calcutta was a purely congratulatory body. Its function was to get up addresses to Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors, and distinguished visitors; to give a pleasant conversazione once a year, which young civilians could attend as a cheap evidence of their interest in the natives; and to make things pleasant in a general way for the powers that be. The Society has now passed the simple laudatory stage. It was accepted by Lieutenant-Governors as the mouthpiece of the Muhammadan community in speaking smooth things, and it now carries with it the same representative sanctions when it has to speak in a less complaisant tone. It would be foolish and useless to upbraid it for so doing. All bodies of men love power, and will grasp as much of it as they can get. If the Government, through vanity or negligence, permits a body of men to assume the representative character, it cannot complain that that body afterwards use their powers in their own interest. It is growing obvious to every one who has watched the progress of the Muhammadan Society of Calcutta, that it could now make itself a very awkward organ of opposition to State measures. It prudently loses no opportunity for making its voice heard, and it is acquiring a tone distinctly different from the bland languge of congratulation with which it started in life. The authorities have become cognisant of this. They know perfectly well that in any question of legislation or in any large administrative measure the Society will now insist on being heard; that if it does not get a staisfactory answer from the Lieutenant-Governor, it will go up with a memorial to the Government of India, not always without effect; and that, should it fail in the Viceregal Council, it has only to come before the British public as the accepted representative organ of the Muhammadan community, in in order to obtain a new hearing at home, and possibly to force a re-opening of the whole question upon the authorities here."

We cannot say that the Mahomedan Literary Society deserves this censure. As a rule it does not depart from its original and well-understood function. It may have occasionally come forward to give expression to the sentiments of the Mahomedan community on the subject of education for that community or of its marriage laws, but it has been always moderate and respectful. On one occasion only its tone was taken exception to—it was in reference to the Majority Bill of His Highness the Maharaja of Viziniagram. Mr. Hobhouse sharply criticised its memorial regarding that Bill. But we are not prepared to say that that memorial was "dangerous to the central power." If it be the object of Government, as it professes to be, to legislate and rule in unison with the sentiments and feelings of the people, is it politically dangerous for a body of active gentlemen, possessing the necessary information and intelligence, to make known those sentiments and feelings? The *Englishman* says, "Societies of this sort are the beginning of an *imperium in imperio*, which may prove themselves capable of political action of a very different order from the bland functions to which they owed their rise. On this side of India the authorities see the evil, but do not dare to face it." Again: "We have said that on this side of India such Societies are utilised as instruments of approval by managing their leaders. But there are parts of the country in which that very simple piece of state-craft does not seem to have been adequately studied, and in which the local representative bodies are growing into a source of weakness and disquiet to the Government. Bombay is a conspicuous example of this. All the good intentions, quiet good sense, and long administrative experience of Sir Philip Wodehouse, have failed to enable him to govern with reputation to himself, or with any high degree of credit to the statesman who nominated him. He has to deal with a vast new growth of Societies which claim to possess representative functions, and which, as a matter of fact, have been encouraged by Sir Philip's predecessors in the exercise of such fuuctions." What is the meaning of all this whining? Does our contemporary mean that the mouth of the native should be gagged? He evidently for-

gets that the tide of progress has set in so strongly that nothing can now resist it. Canute-like he may command the Atlantic to roll back, but will it roll back?

The *Indian Daily News* follows the same cue, but sees that it would be invidious to encourage European Associations and put down Native Associations. It says: "It must of course be obvious to Englishmen that the non-official English associations of India are altogether superior, for many mysterious reasons, to any native associations which indigenous patriotism may create; but we can hardly blame native gentlemen, or even an impartial government, for occasionally failing to detect the nice distinction, and it may accordingly follow that the Government may sometimes be obliged either to ignore the representations of all non-official associations altogether, or extend an impartial analysis to the rhetoric of the whole of them. The argument that the memorials of English non-official societies, if sometimes meaningless, are always loyal to the Government, while those of native societies are rarely both loyal and sensible, is one, we fear, to which acquiescence will not readily be secured in this country or anywhere else. It is true indeed that the members of the Trades Association or of the Chamber of Commerce can never be found in alliance with native prince who may be addicted to poisoning British Residents, or be found in conspiracy with a wandering Nana Saheb, who may be engaged in fomenting rebellion. But in a country like India, governed on scientific principles and with an excruciating regard for financial details, disloyalty may be subdivided into a vast number of petty misdemeanours of various sorts; and who shall say, either that an English association is necessarily above all suspicion on a question of taxing cotton or boots, or that there might not be more real harm to India in a concerted English attack on the postal, salt or opium revenue, than in a concerted native poem on the tyranny of British rule, which wound up with an eloquent apostrophe to the Gaekwar of Baroda. In fact, the more closely and seriously the matter is considered, the more apparent does it become that there is no way of relegating native clamour to the well-merited limbo of contempt without at the same time putting an extinguisher on much of the fine literature by which some English Associations justify their existence to the minds (or say pockets) of their supporters." The writer might have illustrated his position by referring to some well known facts. The members of the Chamber of Commerce and their confreres during the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny were a source of greater weakness to Government than the whole body of the natives of the country. It was they who embrassed the Government of Lord Canning by crying for wholesale slaughter of mutineers and suspected and imaginary mutineers. They attacked the Governor General with a ferocity which God forbid will be ever imitated by the Indians. They appointed a Vigilance Committee, and petitioned for the recall of Lord Canning for his "clemency policy." They were equally savage with Sir John Peter Grant for his noble resolve for the emancipation of the Indigo serfs, but the Government took no notice of their "disquieting" demonstrations. The *Indian Daily News* attacks the Native Associations from a different stand-point. With studied politeness our contemporary says:

"To Englishmen in India it is known that, for the most part, the writers of these memorials represent the natives of India only in the sense in which the three tailors of Tooley Street represented the English nation. Many so-called Indian grandees, supposed at home to be native princes or gentlemen, and there pronounced "naybobs" in a general way, are seen in India to represent the country at large in no sense at all. It may be questioned whether the natives of India generally would not be represented as faithfully by a deputation of Calcutta khitmutgars or bearers, as by the members of say, the Mahomedan Literary Society, or the British Indian Association; and our friends in these two highly respectable societies knows, as well as most Englishmen in India, that this remark, made with no ill-feeling, does not involve the slightest disrespect to any of them. The fact is, that English rule has given an unnatural activity to native life in and round our large cities, and the outlying populations of the empire are about as much cut off from, and as practically unknown to our domestic servants as to the gentlemen who get up most memorials to Government. We have frequently had occasion to point out that the line separating the aristocracy and real gentry of India from the respectable baboos and zemindars of our principal cities is a very broad one; and however much we may respect what is deserving of praise in the efforts by which a few metropolitan families have acquired a spurious notoriety, and however much we may be disposed to admire whatever may be excellent in their many literary productions, no one need have any hesitation in recognising in the simple circumstance of these respectable persons and their respectable memorials having no discoverable relation to the great life of the nation—a reason for devoting to them only so much attention as may be due to them on their own merits.

Whether or no these Associations really represent the communities they seek to represent those interested can only judge. If the memorials submitted by these bodies from time to time did not faithfully convey the sentiments and feelings of the people, there would not have been wanting expressions of dissent. It is true that the demonstrations generally emanate from Calcutta, but the city thinks for the country. On momentous matters an appeal is made to the country, and as facts shew it is readily responded to. Take the movements set on foot on the Education Question and the Civil Appeals Bill, not to mention other instances. What Calcutta said regarding these questions the whole country endorsed with one voice. If the *Englishman* is alarmed at the freedom of opinion which the Native Associations claim and exercise, he has greater reason to be alarmed at the freedom of the Native Press. The Associations do not speak with half the strength and frequency with which the Native Press does, but is our contemporary prepared to go to the length of gagging all organs of native opinion? Happily the Government does not share this illiberal sentiment. It wishes to walk in the light of public opinion, but the Hare Street journalist would put out that light. If knowledge is danger, then we admit that the Government has committed a serious blunder in diffusing knowledge. Verily the *Englishman* has raised a cry of wolf! wolf! wolf! where there is no wolf!

LANDLORDISM IN INDIA.

WE HEAR much about the evils of private landlordism in India, but the veil is so rarely uplifted from over State-landlordism that the public have little opportunity to gauge the extent of the mischief which is being wrought by the State machinery in the administration of land. A glimpse is however afforded by a petition lately presented to the Governor General in Council by the talookdars of Indapore in Bombay. The following is the substance of the memorial:

"His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Northbrook, Governor-General and Viceroy of India, Calcutta. The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Kusbsa Indapore and other villages in the Indapore Talooka in the Poona Collectorate. Most respectfully showeth,

That your Excellency's humble petitioners submitted a Memorial to the Governor of Bombay, signed by 1,705 landholders, under a registered cover on the 15th February last, explaining the causes of the destitute condition to which they are reduced by the payment of the enhanced rates of assessment, and requesting His Excellency for a grant of remission to the extent of one-half of the assessment; but they are grieved to find that their complaint was not heeded and relief prayed for not granted. They have since been petitioning the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner of the Division, but to no purpose. Your Excellency's humble petitioners have therefore presumed to address your Excellency in the hope that their burdens will be alleviated.

In 1868 Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D., surveyed these Taluska and fixed the enhanced rates of assessment. At that time cotton and other grain were dear and fetched a high price. A quantity that used to bring Rs. 5 then would now bring only one rupee. Last year most of the landholders were deprived of their moveable property and also of their lands, as the Government officers took away the cultivators' bullocks by force, and got them sold by public auction at ridiculously low rates. These severe measures have brought the riots to the verge of starvation. Having thus set forth their grievance, your Excellency's humble petitioners pray your Excellency will grant this year the remission requested, and also reduce the new rates to the former ones.

Signed by 3,131 landholders.

Is there a parallel to this in the whole range of rent-disputes in Bengal? Is there one case of a zemindar insisting upon a ryot to pay a rate of Rs. 5 where by the fall of price or owing to other causes he can pay only one rupee? When three thousand landholders have thus combined and memorialized His Excellency the Viceroy representing that they have been reduced to starvation point by over-assessment it is evident that the case is very bad. It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back. Strange to say that the petitioners had petitioned the local Government and prayed for relief, but they were not heard. We have no doubt but that His Excellency the Viceroy will give due consideration to the Memorial; we would however suggest that something more might be done than the mere concession of the specific prayer of the memorialists. In justice to the whole body of the agricultural community of the Western Presidency we hope the Governor General in Council will appoint a Commission of Enquiry to report on the incidence of the land tax upon the peasantry of that Presidency. In the worst managed zemindaries of Bengal the ryots we believe are not pressed half as much as the landholders of Indapore seem to be. They say that they have been reduced to starvation, and if this is not a sufficient argument for an enquiry into the working of State landlordism in Bombay, we cannot conceive of any.

AMENITIES OF THE PRESS.

EXAMPLE teaches better than precept. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are in the habit of lecturing the native papers on the abuse of their privilege, but we commend them the following elegant extracts from the two leading papers of Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette* first published the following:

"*Facit indignatio versus.* *The Times of India* has actually grown epigrammatic under the forcing influence of its long cherished and vindictive hatred of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. This unhappy criminal is described in yesterday's issue of the paper conducted by Mr. Grattan Geary, as "one who never said a generous thing of an opponent in his life, and never left unwritten a line which he thought would wound." Mr. Geary must be speaking only of the treatment he himself has experienced at our hands during his twelve months' Editorship of the *Times of India*, and, so far, he speaks truly enough. With a writer of his stamp we have no courtesies to interchange..... Mr. Geary, however, from the day he succeeded to the Editorial chair, has made it his business, not to discuss public questions with us; but to insult and vilify the Editor of the *Gazette* by name in every possible way. He has seemed to think that no accusation was too vile to bring against us; and, consciously or unconsciously, he has lent the influence of his paper to support writers in the native press who have attacked us with a deliberate and systematic ferocity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. If we did not scorn to dwell upon our wrongs, we could show that we have been exposed for many months to a persecution which we have confronted in a calm and confident sprit, but which would have driven many men mad. As regards Mr. Geary himself, though we do not hold him responsible for the worst brutalities of the native press, he has invariably spoken of us in his own paper in the most offensive language he could command, and in his desire to wreak his sprite on us he has not scrupled to pander to the most mischievous passions of the natives. Thus, for example, in last Saturday's *Times of India* he impeached the administration of justice in the High Court of Bombay and slandered the whole European community by sneeringly declaring it to be his belief that any jury of Englishmen would acquit Mr. Maclean of the crime of libelling "a nigger." An English renegade who can put in print, to delight his native subscribers, such a sentiment as this, deserves to be whipped at the cart's tail from one end of the town to the other; and we do not think we shall be generally blamed for not speaking generously of a writer who parades such proofs of his possession of a sour and cankered disposition and a bad heart."

What gentlemanliness! What decency! And this is the writer, who aspires to be the guide, philosopher, and friend of the Government and people of India. Half-a-dozen fire-brands of this description, and India may be in no time converted into a seething cauldron. The *Times of India* is less intemperate; it says:

"We have not the slightest intention of allowing ourselves to be drawn into a war of personalities by the somewhat incoherent, and every scurrilous, paragraph which appeared in a contemporary yesterday. But we may be permitted without loss of self-respect to refer to one or two of the misrepresentations in which the professional defamer who wrote it has seen fit to indulge. * * * It is not true that we have attacked him by name. He alone has departed from the decent press usage which respects the persons of editors and only deals with their opinions. He had printed not only our name, but quite recently the names of the editor and contributors of the London *Times* when he thought he could add force to his Billingsgate by doing so. It is not true that we have "persecuted" him. We have set our face steadily against the personal style of journalism which it has been the aim of that individual to acclimatise in India, but we have endeavoured to check the evil chiefly by setting an example of disdainful silence under unworthy provocation. When an affront was too gross to be ignored we have of course resented it with energy, but for one allusion to our contemporary in these columns a dozen insults will be found in his paper to our address. Of course we cannot complain that we have been subjected to any exceptional treatment at his hands: every decent person in the community has been vilified and abused with equal regard for fact, and with equal good taste. We have no right to claim exemption from a nuisance which has not spared any body else. What we object to is the system, and when our contemporary sees fit to re-enter the pale of respectable journalism, to observe its well understood laws, and to discuss measures and events instead of libelling individuals, we shall be happy to welcome the change in the public interest rather than in our own. The example which he sets is bad, and though, to the credit of Anglo-India publicists, it is not followed by them, it is hardly the less noxious on that account: its influence on the native journalists is quite apparent. In his para. yesterday he suggests that the conductor, of this journal should be "whipped at the cart's tail.', If the suggestion gives pleasure to the suggestor we have no objection to his making it. But he made identically the same suggestion in identically the same words only a few months ago with regard to Mr. Lee-Warner; nothing came of it in that case; and it might have occurred to him that nothing is likely to come of it in this case either it is hardly worth while to print that stereotyped amenity twice in a year. He also affirms that we insulted the High Court and the whole Europeans community in sug-

gesting that, if they regarded educated Natives as "the brood of vipers" he says they are, no jury would find him guilty of libelling one of the number. All this is childish. Why does our contemporary seek thus to evade the questions which we have put to him—who was the concoctor of the story of the "nefarious conspiracy" to procure the acquittal of the Gaekwar? Who invented the unfounded imputations against the Gaekwar's junior counsel? Why should it be "ruin" to disclose the name of this mysterious Titus Oates, who filled the ear of a confiding editor with villainous calumnies, just at the moment when their publication was calculated to influence the votes of two of the members of the Baroda Commission? Categorical answers will be more interesting to the public than any amount of vituperation.

And these are the models the native press is bid to follow, and these are the immaculate organs of public opinion which call for the fettering of the native papers whenever in the heat of controversy these happen to exceed the bounds of fair criticism. The transition from words to blows is brief, and our next advices from Bombay will perhaps bring us the news that the happy medium has been reached.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

IT IS interesting to note the progress which Russia is making in Asia. Some statistics on the Russian trade with China were given in a recent book entitled "Sketches of Contemporary China" by Col. Veninkof. Mr. Skatchkof, formerly Russian Consul at Sanghai, has published in the last two numbers of the *Russian Messenger* a serious criticism on Colonel Veninkof's book, in which he says that the whole book is nothing but the hasty and erroneous impressions of a tourist, and that the remarks about Russian trade are based upon entirely false calculations. According to the figures furnished by Mr. Skatchkof the Russian trade with China is increasing instead of falling off. The exports from Russia to China were:—1870—in goods, £529,909; in money, £87,555. 1871—in goods, £515,690; in money, £109.913; The imports of tea alone from China, direct by land through Kiakhta and by sea *via* Suez and Odessa, were:—In 1870, 19,378,312lb.; 1871, 21,536,772lb.; 1873, 29,811,000lb.; and indirect, *via* Europe—1870, 17,352,181lb.; 1871, 21,550,992lb.; 1873, 23,543,634lb. This increase has been entirely due to the establishment of Russian houses at Hankow and Tientsin, which were thus enabled to break the monopoly which was formerly enjoyed by the Shansi merchants at Kiakhta. The reason why the sale of Russian goods—chiefly prints, cloths, and furs—in China has fallen off is, M. Skatchkof says, because the inhabitants of Northern China have become much poorer. This impoverishment is owing partly to the great increase in the use of opium, and partly to the immense importations of cotton goods from Europe, thus entirely destroying the native cotton industry by which the majority of the inhabitants of Northern China supported themselves. The exports of Russian cloths to China are now from 55 to 55½ per cent. of what they were in the most flourishing times of the trade. The bad state of Russian trade in Kalgan M. Skatchkof ascribes, not to the rivalry of foreign firms or to the German imitations of Russian cloths, but to the fact that the whole trade of Kalgan is at present monopolized by the Shansi merchants, who, with their immense firms, sway capitals of millions of pounds. England occupies the foremost place in the foreign trade with China, and Russia comes second best, though at long intervals, after the United Kingdom.

The *St. Petersburgh* correspondent of the *Times* notices that the despatch of Mr. Schuyler, the American Ambassador, on Central Asia has fallen like a bombshell upon the Russians. The Russian public, we are told, are so unaccustomed to the free criticism of official acts and to expressions of blame against individuals occupying official positions, that a document arraigning the conduct of several officers still forming part of the Administration of Turkestan necessarily produced a very startling effect. With some exceptions, the papers have, however, taken a very calm and sensible view of the question, and in one of them the *Russian World*, Mr. Schuyler has even found a most zealous supporter, whose valour, however, in this case seems to have outrun his discretion, for he has got himself into hot water with the "Censor." The *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, which, though not official, is the property of a Government institution, and consequently not an Opposition paper, says our informant devotes several leading articles to the despatch, which it criticizes in by no means an unfriendly spirit, pointing out that although it bears the mark of the impression made on the writer by local hostile scandal-mongers, the information contained in many parts of it is of so much importance as to render it advisable that the Committee framing regulations for the Administration of Turkestan should have their special attention directed to it. The *Golos* treats of the despatch in a different spirit. It publishes an article from General Huns who we are told is a considerable man. It is stated that he was appointed a member of the "Committee on the Steppes" in 1865 and in that capacity worked for two years in organizing the administration of the Krighize country. After that, till 1869, he was Chief of the Chancellery of General Kaufmann, what would be called in English parlance Secretary to the Government of Turkestan. He had, therefore, some right to come before the public as a competent witness, and as he has left Turkestan for more than six years, his testimony could be accepted as an impartial one. This testimony is to the effect that during his whole stay in Turkestan, he had only heard of a single case of misbehaviour on the part of a Government *employe*, and that in that case the said *employe* was duly punished. The General admits that other cases may have happened since though they have not come to his knowledge, but even if they had surely it did not lie in the mouth of an American statesman to say evil things of the Russian treatment of Tartars,—he ought to look at home. and criticize the policy of his own countrymen towards the North American Indians.

The *Russian World*, took the General to task in an article which has brought the ire of the "powers that be" on its head. It denied the General's competence or impartiality in the controversy, accused him of being the author of the obnoxious Regulations for the Kirghize which had been alluded to by Mr. Schuyler, and which had caused bloodshed and other mischief, and called upon the Government to institute a Commission of Inquiry into certain cases of abuse of power, which are given in detail, and the correctness of which it boldly challenges.

The *Moscow Gazette* has also its say on the subject, but it dwells chiefly on Mr. Schuyler's criticisms of the military arrangements of the Khiva campaign, showing that it would have been unwise to risk the success of the campaign, and with it the *prestige* of Russia in Central Asia, by sending only the Orenburg column against Khiva, and that if that column virtually took Khiva single-handed, its success was owing in great part to the co-operation of the other columns by the divisions thus created in the forces of the enemy.

These criticisms are very useful. They shew that the light of public opinion is descending upon Russia, and the more it will penetrate, the more it will purify the political atmosphere. One thing Russia should remember—hitherto she acted the part of a conqueror, now she is taking that of a settled ruler, and in discharging the latter role she cannot defy the laws of God and man in the way she is reported to be doing by the American writer.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following names of subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association received during last week:

	Rs.
Rai Mahendra Nath Bose, Bahadur, 1st Subordinate Judge, Alipore	500
„ Brojendra Kumar Seal, Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, Alipore	300
Babu Ramsunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	300
Babu Dinabandhu Mookerjea, of Messrs. Ashburner and Co.	100
Dr. G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R. C. S.	50

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has reached the goal of his ambition. He has been elected Member of Parliament. He will have to vacate his seat in the Indian Council. Sir George has changed his role since his return to England, and professes to be a sympathizing friend of the natives. We wish him a long and useful career in his new sphere.

THE COMMUNITY of Rangoon gave a public dinner to the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, on the eve of his departure. All classes of the community were represented at the dinner. There were European, Armenian, Chinese, and Burman gentlemen present on the occasion. Both Mr. Eden and Mr. Thompson were present and spoke. The Rangoon papers have not had the enterprize to report the speeches yet. There was a deep feeling of regret in British Burma at the departure of Mr. Eden.

WE HOPE the rumour is true that there will be no war with the King of Burma. It is said that Mr. Eden gave expression to this hope at the farewell dinner we have noticed above. The *Rangoon Gazette* says that when Lieutenant Adamson handed His Majesty the King the letter informing him of the contemplated visit of Sir Douglas Forsyth on behalf of the Government of India, His Majesty's reply was brief and simple. "The two countries must not disagree!" With regard to the Karen country we learn that the Eastern Karenee was occupied by the British for a year and a Native Agent was stationed there, and that this agency was withdrawn on account of some Police squabbles. We are further informed that the Karen chief denies that he executed the petition to the King of Burma seeking His Majesty's protection, which we published in these columns, and which we were led to believe was authentic. The newspaper statements that the King is making grand preparations for war are we are told without foundation. It is expected that the King will have the good sense to come to terms when he knows that the British Government is in earnest. The Karen Chiefs we are told wished to make over to our Government their territories in consideration of a permanent stipend, but our rulers we believe are not disposed to extend their dominions in Burma.

WHATEVER the law applicable to the case noticed below, the illustration is complete as to how the municipal machine grinds the people. The case is this:

"The Howrah Municipality having found a piece of land at Kala Beebee's bagan, Ramkristopore, to have been covered with jungle and night soil, prosecured the plaintiff as agent of ten annas Zemindar under the provisions of Section 67, Act III (B. C.) of 1864, and bye-laws, whereupon a fine of Rs. 20 was imposed upon the plaintiff on 30th June 187.

This fine, not being duly paid in, a warrant was ordered to be issued for the recovery of the amount on the 3rd of July 1873, in pursuance of which the inspector of the Shibpore Police, under a Notice Warrant No. 1, dated 31st of March 1874, attached the plaintiff's wood depot, consisting of the following articles:—

Sundry wood planks	... ...	104 pieces.
Do. do. posts	... ...	204 do.
Do do. square planks	... ...	85 do.

for the recovery of Rs. 30. namely, Rs. 20 as above stated, and Rs. 10 as fine imposed on the plaintiff individually on 4th June 1873, for not removing straw, after he was ordered to do so, from his golah, which he had newly used as a depot for straw without a license.

The plaintiff paid off the latter fine (Rs. 10) on 12th April 1874, but objected by two petitions, dated 24th March 1874 and 10th April 1874, respectively, to the other fine (Rs. 20) being realized from him, inasmuch as the land in respect to which that fine was imposed was not his own, but belonged to his master Poorno Chunder Roy Chowdhry and his co-sharers. The Municipality however rejected these petitions.

The defendant afterwards caused 50 pieces of the sundry wood to be taken from the plaintiff's golah, of which 28 pieces have been sold off for the recovery of the fine (Rs. 20) and the 22 pieces returned to plaintiff.

The plaintiff urges that he is simply an agent, *i. e.*, mookhtear of Poorno Chunder Roy Chowdhry, Zemindar, and as such he was not personally liable for the fine imposed upon him on account of the jungles on the land of his master, and that the Municipality was wrong in attaching his own golah and selling his own property to realize that fine; hence the suit against the Corporation."

The High Court holds upon the facts set forth in the above statement that the suit is not maintainable against the Municipal Corporation. We do not question the law, but it is a clear case of oppression. Here the Municipality seizes and sells the property of a servant for breach of the conservancy law by his master, and there is no remedy against such a wrong!

CHOLERA is raging fearfully in different parts of the country. The Government of Bombay has issued the following circular to municipal boards in the Western Presidency:

"Severe outbreaks of cholera are reported to have occurred lately in different places in India and this Presidency. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore considers it desirable to remind the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay and all presidents and vice-presidents of municipalities in the mofussil of the extreme importance of paying attention to everything connected with the sanitation of towns and the care to be attached to everything connected with the preservation of the public health.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government."

It would be well if the Government would keep cholera medicines in Police stations for gratuitous distribution. The homœpathic camphor is the best specific, if it be administered at the first stage of the disease.

THE BOMBAY Municipal Corporation have carried the following Resolutions for the extension of water supply :

"It was proposed by Mr. Currey, Chairman of the Town Council, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote,

That the scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay, so as fully to utilise the supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsi at the estimated cost of Rs. 36,31,120 which has been approved by the Town Council, be hereby accepted by the Corporation, and recommended for the sanction of Government.

2. That, in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out the said scheme, the Corporation hereby authorise an application, through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, for a loan of 36 lakhs on similar terms, viz. 4 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. sinking fund, the latter spread in equal annual instalments over fifty years, as those on which a loan of fifty lakhs was granted by the Government of India to the Municipality of Calcutta for the water-supply of that city ; sinking fund to commence from August 1879 ; and that the Corporation hereby offer to undertake the payment of interest and sinking fund on such a loan.

3. That the Corporation also hereby authorise an application, as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in his printed proposals, dated June 1873, through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, for the consolidation of the second loan of 15 lakhs, and of the old Toolsi loan of four lakhs due by the Municipality to the state, along with the proposed new loan of 36 lakhs, into one debt bearing interest at 4 per cent., with a sinking fund of 2 per cent, the latter spread in equal annual instalments over fifty years ; the sinking fund to commence from August 1879."

We believe the Vehar water works of Bombay have already cost more than 20 lacks.

THE SENATE of the Calcutta University met in great strength on Saturday last to take into consideration a recommendation of the Faculty of Law supported by the Syndicate to take the management of the Tagore Law Lectures out of the hands of the Senate. This was the sequel of the discussion which took place in January last. Apparently dissatisfied with the appointment of a Native to the Tagore Professorship on two successive occasions and the claim to the office put forth by a medical gentleman in August last, the Faculty of Law proposed ostensibly to widen the field of selection but in reality to give the post away permanently to a briefless from Europe. This was stoutly opposed on the ground that a Professor so appointed would not be able to carry out the intentions of the Testator, and the subjects of the Lectures would have to be selected with reference to the capacity of the Professor and not the requirements of the community ; the opposition, however, was withdrawn on the assurance of the then Vice-Chancellor that a detailed report would be submitted on the subjects of the Lectures and that nothing would be done without theSenate's approval. A report however was found inconvenient, and so the Faculty wished to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the Senate. Accordingly at the last meeting it was proposed "that the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law." Dr. Ewart, who led the opposition, in a short and telling speech, exposed the fallacy of the arguments, on which the recommendation was based, and urged that as the Testator's Will required the Senate to appoint the Professor and select the subjects of his lectures, and did not provide for its delegating its powers to the Syndicate or the Faculty of Law, which are nowhere mentioned in the Will, the recommendation of the Faculty of Law could not be adopted without a positive breach of faith. Babu Rajendralala Mitra also spoke to the same effect. He complained of the Syndicate's not redeeming the promise of the late Vice-Chancellor to submit a report, and of the present course of law-lectures, which were the narrowest of the narrow, calculated only to produce attorney's clerks and not sound lawyers. He pointed out that the proposition of the Syndicate if adopted would deprive the Senate of all power of control for a whole generation or as long as the permanent Professor would retain his post, and expatiated at length on the illegality and impropriety of the course proposed. The Bye-law on the subject, as it now stood, it was true, left the selection of the subject to the Syndicate, but as the professors were annually elected, and no professor could be elected by the Senate without the Syndicate's announcing the subject, which he had to teach, there was a wholesome control vested in the Senate, but the Professor being appointed permanently under the ruling of January last this check would be removed. The Chairman, Mr. Justice Markby, disclaimed all intention on the part of the Faculty of Law to curtail the powers of the Senate, and thought that the business of selecting the subjects would be better done by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law, and the Syndicate would doubtless announce to the Senate what they would do, and never withhold information from it. The exclusion however of the name of the Senate from the Resolution did not make this apparent. The following amendment was accordingly moved and carried by a large majority : "That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Indian Law, the subject or subjects of which shall be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor, and the said subject or subjects shall be approved by the Senate." We are glad the attempt to make the Funds of the Tagore bequest a provision for a briefless has been so signally defeated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in its indictment against the Gaekwar of Baroda included a charge for tampering with the Residency servants. In reference to this charge, Messrs. Latty and Hart, the London Solicitors of His Highness, addressed a letter to the *Times* from which we make the following extract :

"Sir,—With reference to your summary of the evidence given on this trial, and your remark, that "though the evidence was not clear, one might be led to infer that if the Gaekwar had his spies at the Residency, Col. Phayre was, on his part, well informed as to what transpired at the Palace," allow us to call your attention to the following extract from a work called. "The Gaekwar and his Relation," by Col. Wallace, formerly Political Resident at Baroda. At page 397 there is the following, quoting a minute of Sir John Malcolm :—

"The Governor reasoned from his large and long experience that the location of an officer of Government at the capital of a Prince, the existence of a large native establishment attached to such officer, the employment of newsmongers and spies, though necessary in the progress of the British Government to supreme power in India, was pregnant with inconveniences and dangers, and had ceased to be necessary when the British supremacy was established.

Again, we take the following passage from a book, written from Capt. Davidson (son of Col. Davidson, formerly Political Resident at the Court of the Nizam), entitled "Our Faithfull Ally, the Nizam" :—

"In May 1858 the Supreme Government forwarded to Col. Davidson an extract from a deposition made by a prisoner who was suspected of being implicated in the rebellion, desiring that inquiries might be instituted in order to test the truth of the statement that the Nizam was not entirely innocent of rebellious intentions. Col. Davidson replied that he was inclined to think the deponent had made use of the Nizam's name merely to give consequence to his statement, adding that he had caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected ; and although emissaries had come to him, he had after listening to their stories refused complicity in any movement against the British Government."

We do not regret that this charge was included in the counts against the Gaekwar. The evidence adduced shewed that Col. Phayre kept himself "informed" of what was going on in the Palace as much as the Gaekwar did about what was going on in the Residency. So it was six on one side and half-a-dozen on the other.

THE TIMES has passed its verdict on the famine campaign of the Government of India. The leading journal says :

"For once in her history she saw the meaning of a "war for an idea," and it was an idea of mercy. The Viceroy was encouraged to do his best without counting the money cost. He was told to save at all risks those millions of people who apart from his help would have been friendless. When his operations began, and subsequently, we disputed some features of his policy, and we still dispute them. Exceptional and unforeseen circumstances confirmed the policy of buying grain in Burmah and of allowing a drain from Bengal ; but a second year of famine would have been the test of that policy, and a second year of famine was what India had always experienced on former occasions when she had to face one year, such as that which has been met so successfully, and we may say so honourably, on this occasion.

It will be seen also that two of our most energetic Indian administrators—the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Richard Temple, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Sir John Strachey—are in almost complete antagonism, not merely as to what might have been the extent of the danger, but also as to the policy adopted. We shall do Sir George Campbell no injustice when we say that, having seen and fathomed some of the horrors of the Orissa famine, horrors never fully related, and never even in their most general features understood,—he was appalled at what seemed impending in Bengal. He had reflected severely and justly on former administrative work for the relief of famine. Now a famine was brought to his own door, and he dreaded it. Sir Richard Temple, younger both in years and spirit, was doubtful ; but when Sir Richard once saw the threatened districts he was doubtful no longer ; and when he began work, he worked with a will which left failure out of the question. Deficient possibly, in clearness of sight as compared with Sir George Campbell, he was infinitely Sir George's superior in the power of work, and possibly in the power to organize work, if only from the fact that he had the faculty of attaching men to him by that geniality which the most earnest men do not always possess. Sir John Strachey, on the other hand—a man of great ability, but cautious almost to cynicism—went to the North-West as a doubter, probed the whole question to the bottom, and saw no famine nor the signs of famine. He broke up the relief houses which his predecessor had established, sent the people to their farms and cottages, and we believe he will be able to state that no one in his province perished from want of food. It must be remembered here that the Provinces of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces differed essentially, that the Governors also differed, and that we were spared a second year of famine in even the latter."

Again :

"The Lieutentant-Governor of Bengal may take all credit to himsef for hard work faithfully done, and so may the District and Famine Officers, while to Lord Northbrook will belong the high honour of commanding in one of the purest and noblest campaigns ever fought in India. It is not a small thing, either, that native of India sees this, and recognizes it to the fullest extent, or that in some day of danger and difficulty it may be remembered in our favour that we interfered in this case, not for high Princes or old lineage, but to save the most utterly helpless people in the world. We may be told that we are compelling India to pay the cost ; but it must be remembered that we are at least bound to make India's income meet her expenditure, and that in disbursing money freely to avert famine, we have taken one right step in the direction of spending in India itself the wealth drawn from India in whatever form. This is a point often forgotten, but it is the key, nevertheless to the whole question of financial responsibilty. The rice that remained on our hands when the famine had been overcome, and all other questions concerned, are as nothing compared with our substantial gain in this particular and many others, though there are financial and other lessons which may be drawn from the full text of the Report of the Viceroy and his Government."

The *Times* thus concludes :

"We may find, with all the details before us, that we made many errors, and it will be little to our discredit if such is the case. We were engaged for months putting out costly feelers in the dark, with human lives at stake to an extent which we could only very dimly perceive. We had failed before terribly, and all because we had trusted to mere administrative ability, what was required first of all was the quick perceptive talent to which in such cases all else is secondary. We were resolved not again to fail. The reports of the famine proceedings will show that we have not failed, but that our success has been commensurate with the demand upon our energies and with the great position we hold as the first Power in the east. There may have been a thousand false steps, from which we have to learn important lessons, but if we have been essentially right, we shall not be put to shame either in the face of our contemporaries or of history. And we may safely appeal to either or both, that neither in aim nor act has there been any real failure."

The *Times* is right. The Government of India has achieved a signal moral victory, the halo of which will last as long as the memory of British rule in the East will last.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Dacca Prokash* mentions of one Baboo Rashbehary Mookerjee, a man of high birth but humble means who has set himself up as a missionary in the cause of anti-poligamy which he is preaching from village to village and persuading men of wealth and position to support him.

The *Bungo Bhundoo* is very loud in his commendation of Mr. Livingstone an Assistant Professor of the Dacca College and strongly urges his claims to promotion on the changes that are taking place.

The *Probhat Sameer* observes that the present state of the Police the Criminal Procedure Code and the establishment of benches of honorary magistrates have by their combined action made life in the mofussil all but intolerable. At all events, says the Editor the clause in the Criminal Procedure Code about disallowing appeals from sentence of three months imprisonment by the magistrates should be repealed. But the safety of the country imperatively demands a prompt reform of the Police. It is very unaccountable that in spite of the popular clamour and the clamour of the press the Government has not thought fit to take any notice of the complaints.

The *Sumachar Chundrika* is led to believe that there has been an inordinate increase of the female population in this

country and that it is chiefly owing to increase of drunkenness. In the present state of the country and for the evil referred to polygamy is the only remedy.

The *Saptahik Samachar* is convinced that the neglect on the part of Government to check the arbitrary proceedings of its subordinate officers is leading to fearless perpetration of acts of lawless oppression. The case of Essurchunder Ghose of Barrahanuggur in the northern suburbs is a proof. This Baboo was asked to grant a piece of land to the Municipality. His refusal led to the taxes on his house being quadrupled, his prayers and petitions have been disregarded, his house on the pretext of recovering municipal dues have been in a manner looted and he has been compelled to abandon his dwelling and seek shelter in Calcutta. When such things take place under the eyes of Government the acts of Magistrates removed from the seat of Government no wonder know no law.

The *Sahachar* thinks that it is very desirable to make such an arrangement as to preclude the access of low caste Europeans to situations and places where they may come in contact with Native Chiefs and Princes. These men on principle consider it a part of their duty to insult and offer indignity to natives of rank and respectability.

The same journal says that things are coming to a crisis in the district of Behar. The same causes which led to the indigo riots of Nuddea and Jessore operate with a terrible force in Behar. Murder, affrays, and forcible dispossession of corn-growing lands are frequent. In order to anticipate the events of 1860, it has become imperative to appoint a commission for enquiring into the grievances of the ryots with special reference to their relation to the Indigo planters, the way in which the latter remunerate the ryots, the conduct of the planters' amlah towards the people.

The *Samajdurpan* suggests a scheme for the social and political elevation of Bengal. The prominent part of the scheme is to send four delegates to England who will stay there for about four years and act as representatives of the people of their native country. They will give publicity to all greivances and agitate all questions affecting our social and political welfare, all papers and periodicals published in this country are to be supplied to them and they are to be kept informed of every thing that takes place here. They are to act in subordination to the British Indian Association who will adopt measures for the establishment of Branch Associations in every district. These delegates will be at liberty to adopt any profession whether of law or medicine.

The *Amritabazar Patrika* says that directly or indirectly the Government is buying up the Press. It is believed the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette* are Government organs, the *Education Gazette* is a Government stipendiary, by securing Mr. R. Knight's service, the Government has in a manner secured a batch of papers in its interest. By pursuing the same policy one or two native papers have been secured and in one sense the *Observer* and the *Friend of India* have been also bought over. But why all this preparation —why so much anxiety for keeping a weak race like ourselves under control? If all this or any thing like it was not considered necessary when the English power in India was not on a stable footing, when every village teemed with arms and armed men, when the Police was not so organized as now, when gangs of decoits infested every district, when the number of European troops was very small, when there were no railways nor telegraphs, can it be that our loyalty is now suspected? The only things that can be complained of is that we are now more outspoken than before, and that what Government could do before without let or hindrance it cannot do now because people now understand their rights and interests. But if we have so far advanced that in spite of troops and stringent laws Government does not feel itself secure, it is a matter of congratulation to the British Government and not one of anxiety. It may be said they have in part fulfilled their mission.

The *Bharat Sungskaruk* urges the Justices and the rate payers to take precautionary measures against short supply of water especially in the first and second floors of houses when the water rate is going to be increased. As also the lighting rate will be increased all the lanes and streets of the town ought to have gas in the place of oil-lights as now.

The *Probhat Sumeer* is of opinion that no preventive measures which Government might adopt or temperance societies might suggest, will have any effect in checking the consumption of liquor so long as the opinion of society is not changed. Forced measures for the prevention of social evils have always an injurious tendency. The first requisite towards promoting the cause of temperance is the exercise of a healthy influence on the social feelings and opinions. Let popular opinion turn against drinking and it will decrease of itself.

The *Burhanuggur Sumachar* makes a gloomy forecast o the political atmosphere of India from the surrounding events. The relations with the Amir of Affganisthan, the attitude of Russia in Central Asia, the difference with Burmah, the outbreaks among the hill tribes and last though not least the Baroda affair threaten to complicate affairs and make the position of the Government of India a difficult one.

MAURITIOUS.

Mauritious 5th March 1875.

If you have not received the *Courier* or the *Sentinel of Mauritious* since December last, it is because it has been discontinued. I forward you a copy of the *Sentinel* of the 20th February, in which you will find a letter from Mr. C. H. Leal addressed to the public on his retiring from the Chief Editorship of the journal, which latter now belongs to several persons with Mr. E. Barbean as Manager, the Editorship of the journal being irresponsible. The retirement of Mr. Leal will turn out to be a great loss to the *Sentinel*, as he conducted it with perfect freedom and independence, whereas the new management, up to the present, has shown itself to be extremely cautious, and evidently wishes to disoblige no party. Whether the old proverb of 'Between two stools, one falls to the ground," will not be verified with respect to it, remains to be seen.

I request you to turn to your file of the Bombay "Native Opinion" of 17th January last, and to again read the article headed "Indian Coolies in the Mauritius," as it has since been republished here in the "*Sentinel*," and has made a great sensation. You will find therein, that the evidence of Mr. Naz before the Royal Commission is reduced to its true proportions, that he was entirely influenced by his feelings as a Planter, and that he did *not* take "an honest, fair, and impartial view of all sides of the question." Again, he was incorrect in stating "that re-engagements were for one year only in the Mauritious." To prove the contrary two certificates of re-engagements were given at full length in the above mentioned article, one being for 5 years and the other for 3 years. This article in the *Native Opinion* made such an impression that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 23rd ultimo, the Honorable J. Fraser, one of the unofficial members, moved :—

That The Honorable The Acting Protector of Immigrants do lay upon the table a statement showing the periods for which engagements were entered into with Indian Labourers, (inclusive of newly arrived Immigrants) during the five years ending with 1874 as follows :—

Not exceeding 12 months.
Exceeding 12 and not over 18 months.
" 18 months and not over 2 years.
" 2 and not over 3 years.
" 3 " " 4 "
For 5 years.

In reply, the Agent Protector of Immigrants promised to furnish the statement required.

The following memorandum was read in the Supreme Court by order of the Judges. It gave great umbrage to the Planters and their Organs, and at a meeting of the Legislative Council, held in the month of January last, the Honorable H. Pilot, a large Planter, questioned the Honorable the Procureur and Advocate General with respect to it, as he considered that the Judicial were unduly interfering with the Executive authorities. The Procureur General replied that he did not consider the matter in Mr. Pilot's point of view, and the incident has closed, Mr. Pilot expressing himself as being dissatisfied with the Procureur General's reply and stating that he should consider what further steps he should take with regard to the matter.

This is the memorandum :—

"In all cases of sequestration of estates the party applying for the same shall give at least three clear days' notice to the Protector of Immigrants, who shall be asked in each case to enquire and ascertain ;

"1. What is the amount of wages due and for what period ;

2. If the rations are regularly distributed.

3. The Protector, further to inform the Court of any other matter which he may deem material with reference to the application.

In consequence of it, the Honorable Mr. Elliott, Agent Protector of Immigrants, was ordered to make a report to the Court when the estate "Solferino" was sequestrated. This he refused to do, and then received notice to attend the Court to give information. He consulted the Governor to know whether he should obey and His Excellency told him he was bound to do so. On his arrival in Court, a slight altercation took place between him and the Judges, and the latter, to mark their displeasure, made Mr. Elliott stand at the Registrar's table, instead of offering him a seat on the Bench, which it is the invariable custom to accord to every member of the Legislative Council who has to give evidence before the Supreme Court. On account of the above affair a most insolent and abusive leading article appeared in the *Commercial Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo addressed to His Honor Judge Gorrie, and consequently there is a report current that the Judges have requested the Procureur General to prosecute the *Commercial Gazette*. The Honorable Mr. Elliott appears to have taken the hint, however, as when the estate "Frederica" was lately sequestrated, he sent in a report, from which it appeared that $88, which had been illegally cut from the labourers, had not been taken into account, which gave His Honor, the Chief Judge the occasion to remark that there could be no doubt as to the importance of a report being made by the Protector of Immigrants when an estate is sequestrated.

There is a rumour that a Protector of Immigrants for Mauritious will be sent here from India, and this you will remember is a measure that I have frequently suggested.

Since H. E. Sir. A. Phayre's arrival, his policy has been marked by excessive caution, and there is a general impression that he will inaugurate little, but will confine himself to strictly carrying out the instructions he may receive from the Home Government, pleasantly and agreeably if he can, but, on the other hand, no matter what opposition he may meet with, he will most certainly fulfil his duty. This feeling is so strong that the Planters' organs do not venture to make use of any such expressions with regard to him, as they employed towards Sir Arthur Gordon, but, with the view of inducing him to be well disposed to the interests they represent, make use of adulation towards him whenever they find an opportunity.

By this mail the Honorable E. Francois, a member of the Legislative Council and Mayor of Port Louis, leaves for England, being summoned there by private affairs. The Hon'ble Mr. Francois is of pure Indian origin, and it is worthy of note that it is the first time that a man of such origin, has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council. Many persons, however, think it would have been more creditable on the part of Mr. Francois if he had preserved his Indian family name instead of dropping it as he has done. Mr. Francois is very favorably known not only as a merchant, but on account of his able administration as Mayor of Port Louis. He has always stoutly depended the interests of the municipality, and, on a former occasion, when there was great distress at Port Louis through the fever epidemic, he generously abandoned his salary of £500 as Mayo, forr the relief of the poor.

MOFUSSIL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE IN BEHAR.

"NEVER," says the *Behar Herald*, "had a Governor met with so much ovation as Sir Richard Temple did during his visit to Patna. Every class of people did their best to give him a fitting reception. Well may Sir Richard feel himself gratified. It must have struck His Honor, as it did every one else, that the successful issue of the last year's famine policy has aroused towards the Government and to him personally, deep feelings of gratitude, for which, to use the words of one of the addresses 'the natives of India, have been all along celebrated as their virtue.'"

On the 12th instant the Lieutenant Governor visited Dehree, and did the Maharaja of Doomraon the honor of accepting his hospitality. He spent two days in the district of Shahabad, and on his way back was again the Maharaja's guest. "The Maharaja," says the *Herald*, drove out in a carriage and four and received His Honor at some distance from the station. Further on the Moharajah's son joined the party with a large retinue of horsemen, elephants, camels &., and then the party proceeded to the famous garden-house of the Moharajah. The arrangements made by the Moharajah for the reception of His Honor were very grand indeed. Every thing was most tastefully got up, and His Honor, who remained there till the evening of the 17th, passed his time most pleasantly. There were splendid fire-works and the illumination was first-rate. His Honor paid a visit to the Moharajah at his place, where he was entertained with a grand native *nautch* and music. In short His Honor was, we understand, extremely gratified at the reception he met at Doomraon, and we congratulate the Moharajah and his son on the success, which has attended their efforts to honor their distinguished guest. We must also thank Sir Richard Temple for the graceful freedom, which marked His Honor's movements throughout his visit to Behar—a trait in His Honor's character, which has already made him popular in Bengal."

On the 17th instant the projected Durbar was held at Behar. After the presentation of the Khilluts of honor the following address was read :

To the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

May it please your Honor,—we, the undersigned residents of Behar, beg leave, on behalf of the inhabitants of the province, to avail ourselves of this auspicious occasion to convey to your Honor an expression of our deep and heartfelt gratitude for saving this country from the destruction with which it was threatened last year.

Penetrated as we are with the sense of our obligation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Qeen, and to Her most worthy representative in India, the Viceroy, for the benevolent policy laid down in connection with the late famine, we are no less indebted to your Honor for the wisdom and generosity, with which that policy has been carried out by the local Government.

From the time the grim spectre cast his shadow over the land to the day of his final discomfiture, your Honor busied yourself most indefatigably, visiting the famine-striken districts over and over again, passing anxious days and nights in consultation with the local authorities in the midst of the scenes of distress, personally supervising the operations in all their multifarious forms, and encouraging both Government servants and private gentlemen in the performance of their duties. Thus it was that the efforts to save the lives of the distressed poor were, under the blessing of Providence, crowned with a success unexampled in the history of famines in this, or indeed in any other country.

To your Honor also are we indebted for the interesting and instructive scene we have just witnessed. Permit us to say that we fully appreciate benevolence which has induced Government to confer these honors on the persons who particularly distinguished themselves by their liberality and public spirit during the late calamity. However well those titles may have been earned, their recipients, as well as we all, should never forget the paternal solicitude for the people of this country, which marks the dispensation of royal patronage on this occasion. The proceedings of this night will form the last and a brilliant chapter in the History of the famine.

Though the famine occupied by far the best portion of your Honor's time and attention, yet, within the short space of one year, your Honor has effected important reforms in some of the departments of administration, notably education. This backward Province is particularly interested in the administration of this department, and we have observed with hope and pleasure the development of your Honor's educational policy, characterised as it has been by a tender regard for native wishes and sentiments.

Your Honor has manifested a desire to acquaint yourself with the feelings and thoughts of the natives, and has shown towards them a kindness and condescension, which have gone far to endear your Honor to the people of this country. Nothing is better calculated to promote the cause of good Government, and we sincerely thank your Honor for having done away with much of the stiffness and formality which usually mark the interviews between the rulers and the ruled.

Sir Richard Temple replied in Hindustani, and the following is a translation of the reply, as nearly as could be gathered :

Chiefs and gentlemen,—it is well that the sanads and khilats, in recognition of good service rendered during the famine of 1874, should be presented at this place, the Zemindari of Jagdespur, which was given by the Government to Mr. Burrowes for service rendered during the troubles of 1857.

You, indeed, chiefs and gentlemen, here present, have done right well during the famine of 1874. But you may remember that, besides you, there are many others, distinguished countrymen of yours, who have done equally well, but to whom it has not been possible to present these titular honors on the present occasion. I mean such persons as the Maharaja of Bardwan, the Maharani Sarnamai of Kasimbazar, the Maharani of Dinajpur, the Maharaja of Bettia, the Raja of Ramnagar, Raja Jetendra Mohan Tagore, and others

You may remember also that several states or great estates under the Court of Wards rendered great assistance, such as the Raj of Kuch Behar, the Raj of Durbhanga, the Raj of Hatwa. When these young noblemen grow up, they will remember the charitable work done in 1874 by managers on their behalf, and will hereafter emulate in their own persons those deeds of charity.

You whom I am now addressing know what extreme pains were taken in 1874 to save the lives and property of your people from destruction: what expenditure was incurred by the Government; what devoted efforts were made by the European officers.

What can you do in return? You can foster sentiments of abiding loyalty to the British name and nation; you can manage your estates considerately and well; you can cherish your tenantry and peasantry; you can maintain such progress in cultivation as may prove the best safeguard against scarcity; you can behave towards your dependents with the same spirit of benevolence as that which the Government evinced towards you last year.

It is doubtless a pleasure to you to receive honorary rewards from Government in return for your successful exertions. But you know that, at the best, all worldly things are but vanity. It is good to win the approbation of an earthly Government, but it is far better to fulfil the commands of the Supreme Governor of the Universe. Seek, then, a higher reward in the hope that your conduct may be pleasing in the sight of Almighty God. Continue to do everything that is included in the sacred name of duty, as well to those below you as to those above you. As you have proved loyal in the past through many trials, so I trust that you and yours will maintain towards the Government a loyalty that shall last from father to son, and from generation to generation.

On the 19th His Honor visited the local institutions of Bankipore. He received the following address from the Patna Literary Society:

"May it please your Honor,

We, the undersigned, beg to approach your Honor, on behalf of the Behar Literary Society, with the following address, expressive of our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the benefits, which we have received under your Honor's excellent administration.

2. We deem ourselves exceedingly fortunate in meeting your Honor on this joyous occasion, an occasion which after your successful work of saving life during what has been happily styled *the famine campaign of the last year*, marks a fitting sequel to that beneficial policy, which under the commands of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, His Excellency our kind Governor General inaugurated, and your Honor successfully carried out. This present occasion, we believe, will also be ever-memorable in the annals of India, as the inauguration of those remedial measures, by which the people of Behar will, we hope, be ereleng permanently saved from the full scourge of Famine.

3. The natives of India, have been all along celebrated for gratitude as their virtue; the name of the *Anna datta* (rice-giver) is ever held by them in affectionate remembrance; and we feel we do not say much when we say that your Honor's name, associated as it will ever be with the annals of a famine, which has happily passed off without the usual devastations, as a result of that wise and benevolent policy successfully carried out by your Honor, will for ever remain as a household word in Behar.

4. Distracted, as the attention of the Government has been during the last year by the affairs of the famine, when all our officers had their minds more or less engrossed by the all overwhelming question, as how to meet the famine, it is not a little praiseworthy that under your Honor's fostering care the other works of administration have proceeded smoothly; high education has been making progress side by side with the education of the masses, reciprocally helping each other as they should, and we are glad to observe they are no longer regarded as antagonistic under your Honor's enlightened policy. We, people of Behar feel ourselves very grateful, to your Honor for giving us our Temple Medical School, and for intimating that the abolished Law Class, attached to the Patna College, will be restored.

5. We cannot pass, without expressing to you our sincere feelings of gratitude for that excellent policy of your Honor's, policy which always aims at producing a mutual good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. The wise famine policy of the last year, and the way in which it was carried out, had, as it has been felicitously said, the effect of knitting together, in the closest bond of affection, the people and their governors; but we cannot sufficiently thank your Honor for your constant endeavour, by your Honor's excellent personal example, to produce a permanence of this harmonious feeling. Your Honor must be well aware that no condescension is lost upon the natives, and the excellent example which your Honor has set for meeting the natives on friendly terms, cannot fail to produce the deepest feelings of gratitude and thankfulness in the Indian heart.

Accept, therefore, our warmest thanks, for your excellent administration, and our wish for your long life and prosperity."

His Honor replied in Hindusthani explaining the advantages of Canals and Railways in facilitating Relief operations, should another famine occur in future. He also expressed his pleasure in meeting the deputation, and dwelt upon the advantages he derived from constant intercourse with native gentlemen. Some Sanskrit *Slokas* were then read by the senior Hindi Pundit of the Patna Collegiate School.

On the same day a Levee was held at Bankipore. After the presentations an address was read to His Honor by a deputation of Hindu gentlemen on behalf of the Behar *Upakar Sabha*. The *Behar Hedald* says, "the deputation offered their thanks for the interest, which His Honor took in the movement connected with the reduction of marriage expenses. His Honor heard the address with attention, carefully explained the deputation that the subject was a delicate ground for the Legislature to tread upon. After some more conversation the pleasant assembly broke up, Sir Richard Temple being escorted to the Commissioner's house."

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 21, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 15th April* 1875.—The services of Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, 13 Native Infantry, who was employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd March 1875.

The 16th April 1875.—Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

The orders of the 22nd March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem granting Moulvie Sadiq Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tajpore, privilege leave of absence for a month and fifteen days, are cancelled at his own request.

Baboo Radha Syam Sinha, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serampore, is allowed leave of absence for three months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. T. Babonau is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Serampore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radha Syam Sinha, or until further orders.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjea, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. James Duff Ward, Judge of Purneah, is allowed for four days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th March 1875.

The 17th April 1875.—Mr. James Duff Ward, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah is appointed to act in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judge.

The 19th April 1875.—The service of the following officers, who were employed on special duty connected with the late famine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 31st March 1875;—

Major C. A. dekantzow, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant H. Affleck Graves, Royal Artillery.

The following gentlemen reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates specified against their respected names:

Mr. A. C. Wright—26th March 1875.
Mr. F. Jones—29th March 1875.

The 20th April 1875.—Major Edward Yeamans Walcott is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the First Grade in Manbhoom.

REGISTRTION.—*The 17th April.*—Moulvie Mohamud Abdul Halim is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Bhuddruck *vice* Kazi Khursed Ali, deceased.

EDUCATION.—*The 19th April.*—1875.—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instructions, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence, for ten days, with effect from the 10th May 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 20th April 1875.—Mr. H. Blockmann, M.A., is appointed to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service and to be Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa.

MEDICAL.—*The 15th April* 1875.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Pooree.—

Mr. W. R. Green, District Superintendent of Police.
Baboo Modhoo Sudan Khuntea. Baboo Ram Chand Addy.

MARINE—*The 16th April* 1875.—Mr. William McIvor, First Assistant Builder and Surveyor, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence for one year, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 20th April 1875.—Mr. J. Landale, Acting Locomotive Superintendent, Estern Bengal Railway, is appointed to be a Surveyor, under Section 16 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, for the survey of steam vessels at Kooshtea and Goalundo, during the absence of Mr. Thomas Hindmarsh on leave to Europe.

MUNICIPAL—*The 17th April* 1875.—Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjea, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Arrah, *vice* Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjea.

The 13th April 1875.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. L. R Roberts, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Second Calcutta, Division, late Special Superintending Engineer late Dinagepore and Rungpore Special Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Chapter III, Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 19th April 1875.—Mr. R. W. E. Green, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate, under Chapter III, Section II of the Civil Leave Code.

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